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A SYSTEM FOR EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RVNAF.

PART 1

ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (ARVIN), VI TNAMESE MARINE CORPS (VNMC), VIETNAMESE N. VY (VNN).

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SUBJECT: USMACV SEER Report, Part I, 4th Qtr CY 70

SEE DISTRIBUTION

- 1. This report is prepared quarterly to provide COMUSMACV, MACV staff agencies and advisors with an evaluation of the combat effectiveness of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces (RVNAF).
- 2. The content of the USMACV SEER Report is derived from operational statistics and responses to quarterly questionnaires submitted by senior advisors as a part of the MACV System for Evaluating the Effectiveness of RVNAF (SEER). This part of the report contains ARVN/VNMC and VNN evaluations. The Vietnamese Air Force (VNAF) portion of this report is published under separate cover as Part II.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl USMACV SEER Report, Part I 4th Qtr CY 70

JOHN P. GAGNE CPT, USA Asst AG

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                                           Ft, Bragg, N.C.
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                                        - Army War College
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PART I: ARVN/VNIC AND VNN FORCES

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1. (U-FOUO) INTRODUCTION.

(several components of the Armed Forces

a. Coverage. This report addresses the operational effectiveness of the Army of the Republic of Vietname (ARVN), the Vietnamese Marine Corps (VNMC), the Vietnamese Air Force (VNAF), and the Vietnamese Navy (VNN). during 4th Qtr CY 70. The Vietnamese Air Force portion of the report is published as Part II. The status and performance of Regional and Popular Forces (RF/PF) are covered in separate reports, the most comprehensive of which is the MACCORDS Territorial Forces Evaluation System (TFES).

b. Data and Information Sources.

- (1) General. Operational statistics are derived from the SEER Monthly Operational Statistics Reports submitted to MACV by US advisors assigned to ARVN/VNMC units. Significant problem areas are reported quarterly by corps senior advisors. Assessments of operational effectiveness, leadership, training, staff functions and problem areas of ARVN and VNMC units are derived from advisors' responses to the SEER quarterly questionnaire. Enemy force strength data is obtained from MACJ2. Friendly force strength data is received from MACJ1 and the Territorial Forces Evaluation System. Input for the naval forces portion of this report is received from the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Vietnam, and the Senior Naval Advisor to the Vietnamese Navy, in the form of monthly and quarterly reports.
- (2) Revised MACV SEER Questionnaire. This questionnaire was completely revised in late 1969 to provide a greater range of information for evaluating important areas of command interest in ARVN/VNMC effectiveness. The new questionnaire was implemented on a test basis during the fourth quarter 1969 reporting period, providing an overlap of old and new data bases, and allowing the old and new results to be directly compared. The new questionnaire provides a more precise measurement of many attributes of ARVN/VNMC units covered by the old questionnaire, as well as expanded coverage into areas previously not considered. Hence, the evaluations derived from the two questionnaires are not identical, and those trend lines displayed in this report which cover several quarters may have a discontinuity in the 4th Qtr CY 69.
- c. Factors Influencing Performance. Many factors, such as differences in terrain, size of areas, enemy/friendly density, level of activity, weather, and tactics employed by opposing forces affect the results as shown in this report.

2. (C-NOFORN) SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE.

a. Effectiveness.

- (1) Allocation of Effort. During the fourth quarter 1970, the level of effort devoted to combat operations increased slightly to 59 percent, and time spent on active pacification increased to approximately eight percent. Sixteen percent of the ARVN/VNMC effort was expended on security missions. Time devoted to training, reserve, and rehabilitation decreased slightly.
- (2) Contacts and Enemy-Initiated Incidents. Country-wide enemy contacts by ARWN infantry battalions totaled 2,097 in the fourth quarter, rising above the third quarter figure of 1,771. Contacts with enemy units of platoon size or smaller increased this quarter to 88 percent of the total, while battalion size contacts decreased to four percent. There was a decrease in the number of enemy-initiated incidents against ARVN/VNMC units during the fourth quarter.
- (3) Operational Results. Results during the fourth quarter remained near third quarter levels after the two year highs obtained in the 2d Otr CY 70. Friendly losses decreased slightly while enemy eliminated increased, resulting in a casualty ratio of 9.3:1, the most favorable in the past two years. This ratio has been on an uptrend since the 2d Qtr CY 69. Weapons captured and lost were both slightly lower than last quarter, but the ratio of weapons captured to weapons lost reached a new high of 34.7:1. Total cache finds increased this quarter, due mainly to a large ammunition cache located by the 22d Division in Cambodia.
- (4) Operational Effectiveness. The US advisors' assessments of operational effectiveness are subjective evaluations of how well their units perform the mechanics of warfare and are not necessarily indicative of the operational results achieved by those units; operational results are also influenced by the environment, enemy, combat support received, and mission assigned. The average operational effectiveness assessment for the fourth quarter reached an all time high.
- (5) Cambodian Operations. During the fourth quarter, 14 percent of the ARVN/VNMC effort was spent in Cambodia. Most performance measures were better in Cambodia than in RVN, indicating the continued better return per unit of combat effort expended. For the 14 percent of effort, ARVN/VNMC obtained 24 percent of all enemy eliminated and 31 percent of all weapons captured. However, they suffered 20 percent of all friendly losses and 24 percent of all weapons lost. The ratios indicating relative efficiency were better in Cambodia than overall: the casualty ratio was 10.6:1 versus 9.3:1; enemy eliminated per hour of contact was 5.3:1 versus 3.4:1; weapons captured per enemy eliminated was 0.30:1 versus 0.23:1; and the weapons ratio was 44.3:1 versus 34.7:1.
- (6) Unit Performance. Highlighted as the top performing units during the fourth quarter were the 2d, 7th, 18th and 23d Divisions and the 51st Regiment. Last quarter, the 23d Division and 51st Regiment were rated as substandard performers.

b. Problem Areas.

- (1) Leadership. The leadership evaluation of ARVN/VNMC is developed from the quarterly questionnaire submitted by advisors. The quality of leadership has generally improved during the quarter, but continues to be a problem among lower ranking officers and noncommissioned officers. Specialized leadership courses at division training centers, and increased numbers of small unit operations, are serving to correct this deficiency. This problem reveals itself in many ways, the most serious of which is the lack of aggressiveness demonstrated by many organizations. During the fourth quarter, seven percent of the battalion advisors reported that their units were not aggressive when in contact with the enemy. The overall ARVN/VNMC maneuver battalion leadership assessment has increased during the fourth quarter. The leadership problem continues to be reported as greater in ARVN infantry battalions than in special units.
- (2) Training. The total time spent in training by ARVN battalions decreased this quarter. The quality of training improved during the fourth quarter, however, with most categories receiving a smaller percentage of "poor" ratings from advisors than in the third quarter. An accelerated program to provide battalion refresher training was planned for 1970, but increased combat activity caused cancellation of approximately half of this training.
- (3) Inadequacies within Division, Regiment, and Battalion Staffs. During the fourth quarter, substantial numbers of advisors still reported G2/S2, G3/S3, and G4/S4 functions to be inadequate. A greater percentage of advisors reported inadequacies within battalion staffs than in regimental and division staffs.
- (4) Intelligence. The intelligence functions at all staff levels continued to be reported as a major staff problem. The intelligence collection effort of ARVN battalions was reported as slightly less effective this quarter than during the third quarter, and the intelligence received from higher headquarters was frequently untimely.
- (5) Casualties Due to Mines and Booby Traps. In the fourth quarter, deaths from mines and booby traps increased, and since total friendly KIA decreased, the percent of total casualties due to mines and booby traps increased to 32 percent. MR 1 and MR 4 units still sustain a large number of casualties from these devices.
- (6) Maneuver Battalion Strength. Strength in the major combat elements of ARVN/VNMC increased by approximately 1,500 men in the fourth quarter. The desertion rate in ARVN/VNMC major combat elements remained constant at about 34 per 1,000 assigned. Desertions in the major combat elements of ARVN/VNMC continued to be a major problem and constituted the greatest single manpower drain in RVNAF.

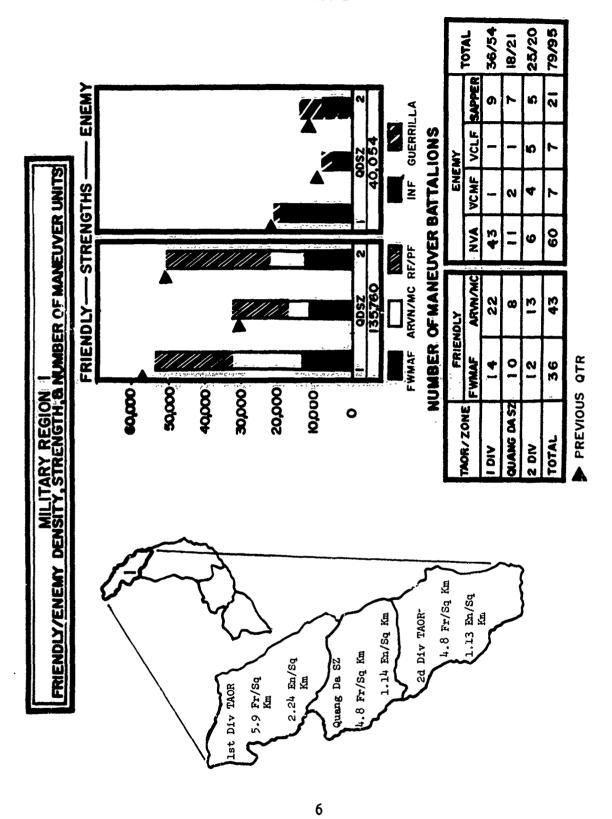
- (7) Logistics. Failure to exercise properly the ARVN supply system continued to be a major problem area. This is especially noticeable in that portion of the system dealing with requisitioning and distributing major items of equipment and repair parts. The number of artillery units reporting a shortage of repair parts as a major problem rose from 43 percent during the third quarter to 65 percent during the fourth quarter. The number of maneuver battalions reporting the same problem dropped from 46 percent to 43 percent in the fourth quarter. Each MR reported at least one serious problem resulting from the unresponsiveness of the ARVN supply system. Many supply problems continued to be surfaced through advisor actions. The ARVN Supply System remained unresponsive and frequently unaware of the requirements of the units it supports.
- (8) Unit Performance. The 5th Division, the armored cavalry, and the rangers displayed relatively low performance during the quarter. The cavalry devoted much of its time to security and did not achieve the outstanding results which characterized its second quarter performance.

- 3. (C-NOFORN) ARMY AND MARINE FORCES EVALUATION.
- a. Environmental Aspects. On the following pages are environmental conditions and characteristics for each military region. These conditions are considered important in analyzing results and performance of ARVN/VNMC units. Charts 1, 2, 3, and 4 show the average numbers of enemy and friendly maneuver battalions present in each TAOR during the fourth quarter; relative strength of enemy and friendly maneuver elements, and enemy and friendly densities in each TAOR. Friendly strengths are subdivided to show FWMAF, ARVN, and RF/PF. Enemy strengths are subdivided to show NVA/VC infantry and guerrilla elements and are computed to include all enemy maneuver elements, less headquarters. Arrows indicate previous quarter strengths.

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Chart 1



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MILITARY REGION 1 ENVIRONMENT

CONDITIONS

CHARACTERISTICS

Terrain

The Chaine Annamitique Mountains dominate the area. Rain forests covering the mountains offer refuge to the enemy. In the west, the Chaine Annamitique grades into rolling upland plains, with altitudes between 1,500 and 3,000 feet above sea level. In the east the mountains drop off sharply to narrow coastal plains.

Weather

At the start of the 4th Qtr CY 70, the northeast monsoon was developing in strength. October had eight days of good flying weather; otherwise, the region was subjected to unusually heavy rains, due in part to tropical storms and typhoons. The weather continued to be typical of the monsoon, with only six days of good or marginal weather reported in November, and the same in December.

Population

The majority of the population of about three million (17 percent of the national total) is settled along the coast. Da Nang and Hue are the only major cities in the area.

GVN Control

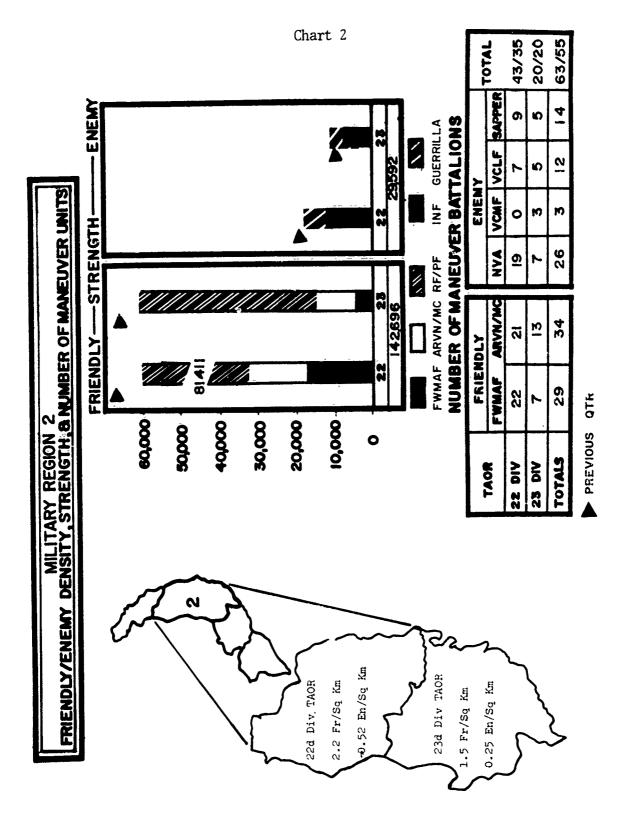
Relatively secure (HES rating A, B, and C): hamlets 94.5 percent; population 96.9 percent.

Enemy Forces

The total enemy strength decreased slightly, and one less battalion was operating during 4th Qtr CY 70. The 1st Division's TAOR continues to have the highest enemy density in the Republic. The figure of 40,054 reflects only maneuver battalions. The total enemy strength reported is 75,216.

Friendly Forces

The total friendly strength also declined slightly. RF/PF strength includes the Border Ranger battalions, which were converted during CY 70 from the CIDG forces.



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MILITARY REGION 2 ENVIRONMENT

CONDITIONS

CHARACTERISTICS

Terrain

The largest of the military regions, MR 2 is characterized by the diverse terrain features consisting of coastal plains, highland plateaus, mountains and dense jungles. The area is, for the most part, sparsely populated and underdeveloped.

Weather

The northeast monsoons adversely affected flying conditions in MR 2 less than in MR 1. The coastal plains and the mountains east of the Annam ridgeline had good or marginal weather during three-fourths of October, decreasing slightly to about two-thirds in November and December. West of the ridgeline, only two days of poor flying weather and 25 days of marginal weather were reported during the entire quarter. Marginal conditions were caused mainly by morning fog and stratus.

Population

The majority of the population of about 3.2 million (18 percent of the national total) is settled along the coast. Qui Nhon and Nha Trang are the major cities of the coast area. The population inland is largely Montagnard.

GVN Control

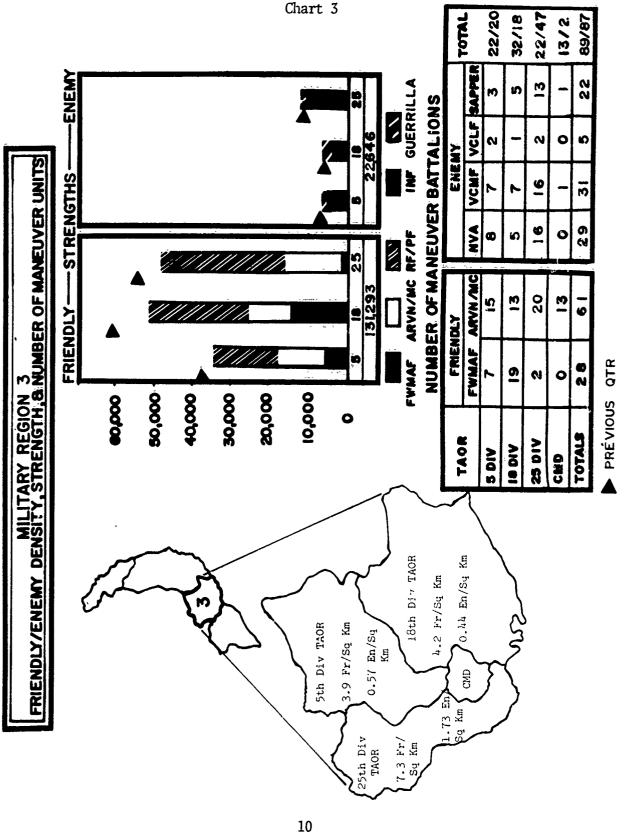
Relatively secure (HES rating A, B, and C): hamlets 85.3 percent; population 93.6 percent.

Enemy Forces

The number and distribution of enemy battalions remained the same as reported for the previous quarter. Total number of enemy in the region assigned to maneuver units remained about the same; the figure of 29,592 reflects only maneuver battalions. The total enemy strength reported is 43,854.

Friendly Forces

The TAORs of the 23d and 22d Divisions are lowest and second lowest in density of friendly troops; enemy density is lowest and third lowest in the same regions. The reduction of US combat forces contributed to the drop of about eight percent in strength during the 4th Qtr CY 70. CIDG personnel have been converted to Border Ranger battalions, but are still included in the RF/PF totals.

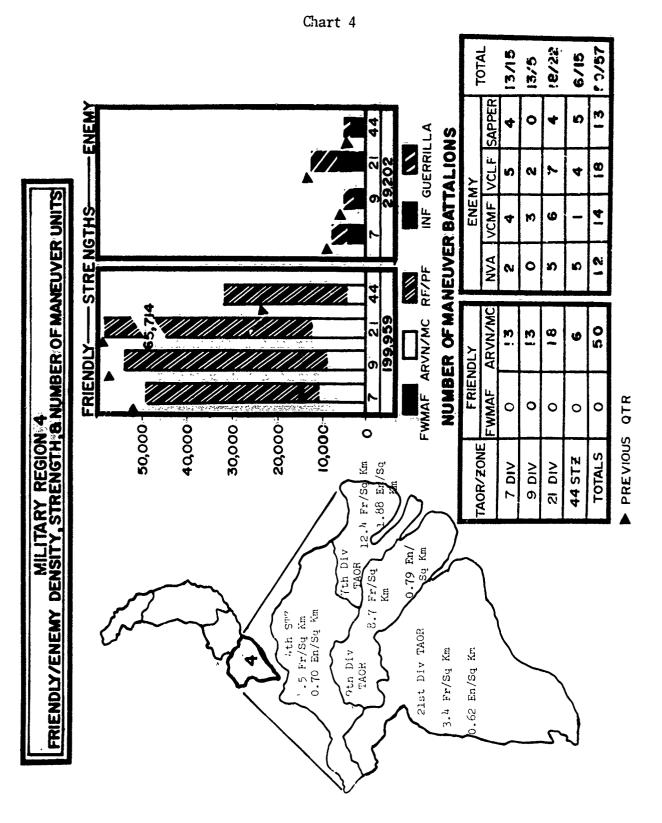


MILITARY REGION 3 ENVIRONMENT

CONDITIONS	CHARACTERISTICS
Terrain	The MR 3 area is one of transition. The southern portion consists of rich, flat lands which flood during the rainy season. In the eastern regions, there are mangrove swamps, dense forests, and rubber plantations. In the northwestern areas, the terrain becomes mountainous with elevations up to 1,500 feet.
Weather	October had several days of poor or marginal weather, due to fog and low stratus, and the passage of a tropical depression late in the month. November had four days of marginal weather, and December was reported as good for the entire month. The entire period was frequently marked with the early-morning fog and stratus, causing some flight restrictions for short periods of time.
Population	MR 3 has the second largest population, about 5.2 million (30 percent of the national total), and includes the national capital (Saigon) with a population of about 2.2 million.
GVN Control	Relatively secure (HES rating A, B, and C): hamlets 98.4 percent; population 99.1 percent.
Enemy Forces	Enemy maneuver battalion strength increased about three percent during 4th Qtr CY 70; one more VC Main Force battalion, and one less sapper battalion, were reported. Total enemy strength, including the maneuver battalion strength, is reported to be 71,597.
Friendly Forces	Total friendly strength dropped by 14 percent, due largely to the redeployment of US units. CIDG personnel have been

to the redeployment of US units. CIDG personnel have been converted to Border Ranger battalions, and are included in the RF/PF totals.

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MILITARY REGION 4 ENVIRONMENT

CONDITIONS

CHARACTERISTICS

Terrain

MR 4 includes the delta of the Bassac and Mekong Rivers. The area is covered almost entirely with swamps, marshes and rice fields. The shoreline is marked by long stretches of mangrove swamps, beyond which mud flats stretch for some distance at low tide. Nearly all of the Delta is less than 10 feet above sea level, and the rise and fall of the tide is noticeable in the rivers and canals throughout the area. The unimproved areas of forest, mangrove swamps, and jungle afford sanctuary to the enemy.

Weather

As in MR 3, the flying conditions in MR 4 were generally good during the quarter. Only two days were reported as poor, and 12 days as marginal, during the period; early morning fog and stratus interfered with operations, but not markedly. There was also some local shower activity during November and December.

Population

NR 4 has the largest population, with about six million (35 percent of the national total). The Delta is the major farming area and producer of rice.

GVN Control

Relatively secure (HES rating A, B, and C): hamlets 87.3 percent; population 93.2 percent.

Enemy Forces

Total number of enemy pattalions declined by one during 4th Qtr CY 70. Maneuver strength dropped by nine percent; the figure of 29,202 reflects only maneuver battalions. The total enemy strength reported is 42,199. 7th Division TAOR, including Kien Hoa province, continued to have the second highest density in the Republic.

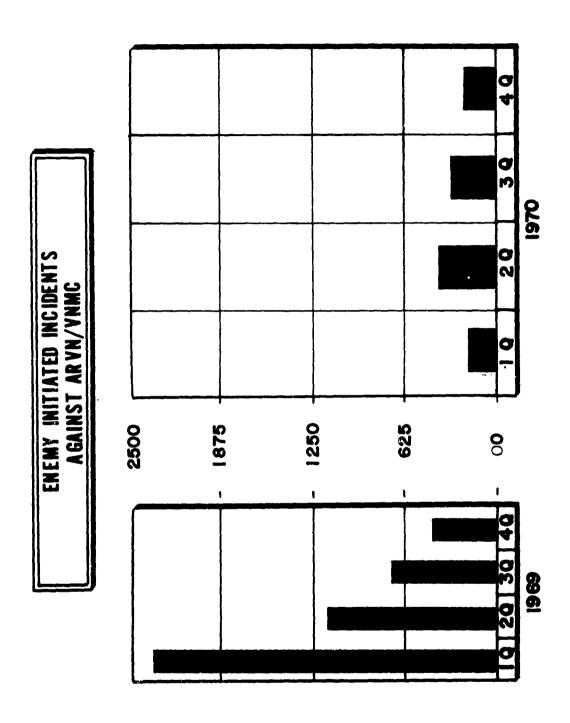
Friendly Forces

The 7th and 9th Division TAORs had the highest and second-highest friendly troop densities in country. Total friendly strength dropped about one percent; CIDG personnel converted to Border Ranger battalions during CY 70, and are included in the RF/PF totals.

b. Enemy-Initiated Incidents.

- (1) Enemy-initiated incidents against ARVN infantry battalions decreased to 190 this quarter; the downward trend started during the 2d Qtr CY 69 (Chart 5).
- (2) Chart 6 illustrates the number of incidents directed against ARVN infantry units, by military region, during the last four quarters. Daytime incidents continued to constitute the major percentage of all incidents.
- (a) Military Region 1. Enemy-initiated incidents decreased from last quarter. Of the 52 incidents reported, attacks by fire numbered 35, of which 31 were during the day. MR 1 experienced the greatest number of enemy-initiated incidents.
- (b) Military Region 2. MR 2 experienced a sharp decline in enemy-initiated incidents this quarter. All incidents reported in NR 2 were in the 22d Division's TAOR.
- (c) <u>Military Region 3</u>. MR 3 continued to experience a low number of enemy-initiated incidents. Units reported a total of 14 incidents, of which four were assaults and ambushes and 10 were attacks by fire. The majority of the attacks by fire were daylight.
- (d) <u>Military Region 4</u>. Enemy-initiated incidents increased sharply this quarter, especially attacks by fire. The 9th Division accounted for only two of the 45 incidents reported.
- (3) Annex B contains a detailed tabulation of enemy-initiated incidents.

Chart 5

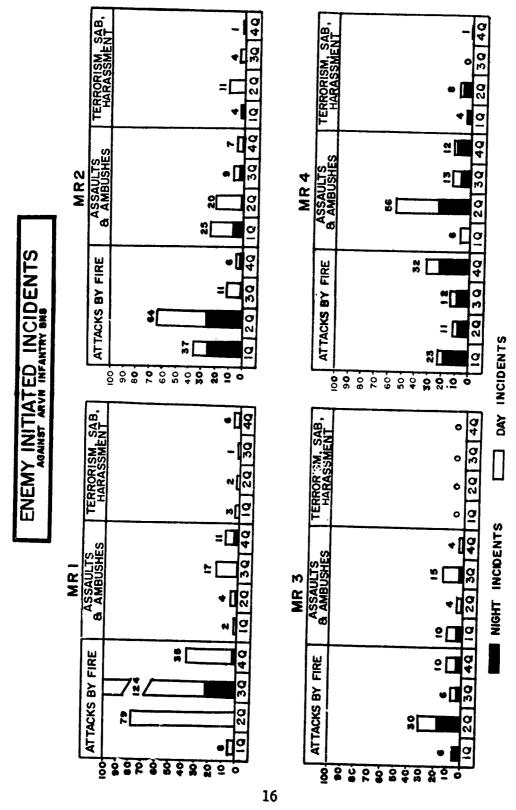


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Chart 6



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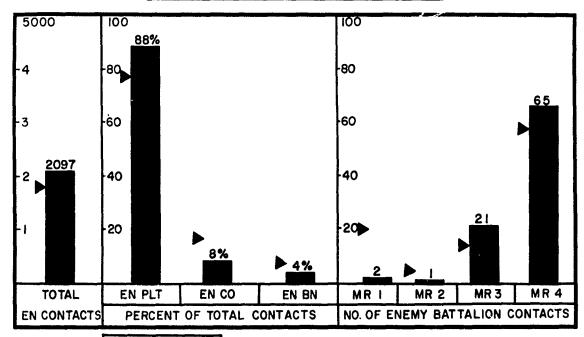
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c. Contacts.

- (1) Enemy contacts by ARVN infantry battalions country-wide increased from 1,771 in the 3d Qtr CY 70 to 2,097 during the fourth quarter (Chart 7). MR 1 experienced the greatest decrease in battalion size contacts, while MR 2 continued to report the least number of contacts of all MRs.
- (2) The percent of contacts with enemy units of platoon size and smaller increased again this quarter from 77 percent to 88 percent of the total contacts. This denotes the enemy's increased reliance on the employment of small unit tactics throughout the battle area, as opposed to massing his forces into battalion size operations.
- (3) Battalion size enemy contacts decreased slightly in the fourth quarter. Twenty-five percent of the battalion contacts were in Cambodia this quarter, while operations in the U Minh Forest and Seven Mountains area of MR 4 accounted for another 63 percent.
- (4) Annex A contains a detailed tabulation of enemy contacts and results.

Chart 7

ENEMY CONTACTS BY ARVN INF BNS



PREVIOUS QTR

17

d. Effort.

- (1) Percent of Time on Missions Country-wide. Chart 8 shows the average battalion effort on missions country-wide for ARVN/VNMC organizations, and trends since January 1969. There was a slight increase in time spent on combat operations this quarter. Time spent on security and static pacification remained relatively the same as last quarter. Reserve, training, and rehabilitation time decreased because of an increase in combat operations.
- (2) Percent of Time Spent on Missions Within Each Military Region. Chart 9 shows a comparison of time spent on each mission by ARVN infantry units (battalions, reconnaissance companies, organic cavalry squadrons) with an indication of the changes since last quarter.
- (a) Military Region 1. Total time spent on combat operations decreased substantially this quarter, with most of the decrease going to an increase in active pacification. The 51st Regiment increased its time on active pacification from nine to 64 percent. The 2d Division increased its time on static pacification from five to 15 percent.
- (b) <u>Military Region 2</u>. Overall combat operations by II Corps units increased substantially this quarter. All other categories of effort showed corresponding decreases. For over a year, however, the II Corps units have devoted the least amount of time to offensive operations (combat operations plus active pacification) of all the corps.
- (c) <u>Military Region 3</u>. Time spent on combat operations decreased for the second straight quarter; however, III Corps units continued to devote more time to combat operations than any other military region. Security increased, while active pacification decreased slightly.
- (d) <u>Military Region 4</u>. All IV Corps organizations increased their time on combat operations this quarter. All other categories of effort showed a corresponding decrease.
- (3) Comparison of Time Spent on Missions by ARVN Infantry Battalions. Table 1 shows the major ARVN organizations with the most and least time spent on each mission by their organic infantry battalions. Complete data indicating time spent on each mission are contained in Annex C.

Chart 8

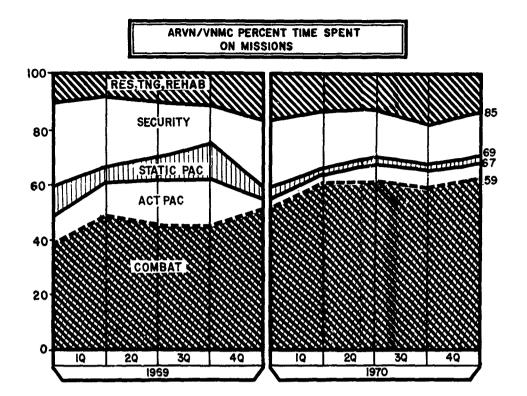
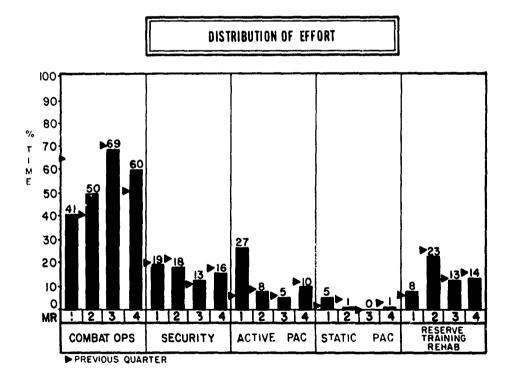


Chart 9



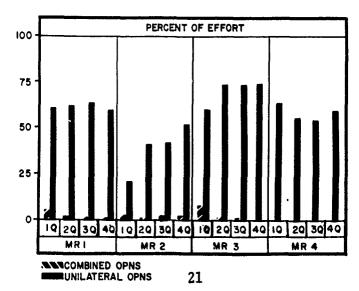
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MISSION	MOST TIME	LEAST TIME
Combat Operations	1st Div (82%)	51st Regt (8%)
Security	51st Regt (23%)	25th Div (2%)
Active Pacification	51st Regt (61%)	1st, 9th, 18th Divs (0%)
Static Pacification	2d Div (13%)	1st, 5th, 7th 9th, 18th, 23d, and 25th Divs (0%)
Training	23d Div (19%)	25th Div (0.1%)
Reserve/Rehabilitation	21st Div (16%)	2d Div (1%)

- e. Combined and Unilateral Combat Operations (Chart 10).
- (1) The percent of time spent on combined (US/ARVN) combat operations by ARVN infantry battalions continued to decline this quarter. The number of unilateral operations increased, and maintained a high average for CY 70.
- (2) Military Region 1. I Corps units decreased unilateral operations this quarter from 66 to 60 percent. The 1st Division registered 81 percent for unilateral operations. Combined operations increased this quarter to more than one percent. The 2d Division led in combined operations with two percent.
- (3) <u>Military Region 2</u>. The II Corps units continue to spend the least amount of effort on unilateral operations. However, they led all units in combined operations with 2.4 percent this quarter. The 22d Division was high for II Corps units in unilateral operations, while the 23d Division led in combined operations.
- (4) <u>Military Region 3</u>. III Corps units led all corps in time spent on unilateral operations. The 25th Division led III Corps units on unilateral operations, spending 79 percent of its effort in that area. No time was spent on combined operations with US forces, although there were some combined operations with Cambodian forces.
- (5) Military Region 4. All combat operations by IV Corps units were unilateral since there were no US ground combat units in the Delta. IV Corps units devoted 59 percent of their effort to unilateral operations; the 9th Division led all MR 4 units in unilateral operations effort at 85 percent.

Chart 10

COMBINED AND UNILATERAL OPERATIONS



f. Results.

- (1) <u>US and GVN Regular Forces Casualty Ratios</u>. A comparison of US and GVN regular forces (ARVN/VNMC, VNAF and VNN) casualty ratios, which are made up of enemy eliminated (killed, captured, and surrendered) divided by friendly losses (killed, and missing), based on country-wide statistics (Measurement of Progress data), is shown in Chart 11. Both ratios increased significantly this quarter.
- (2) Enemy Eliminated. Chart 12 shows the country-wide average battalion results achieved by ARVN/VNMC in terms of enemy eliminated. Enemy eliminated had established a gradual uptrend from 3d Qtr CY 69 through 1st Qtr CY 70. In 2d Qtr CY 70 it more than doubled because of the successful Cambodian operations and increased enemy activity in the Republic. Except for 2d Qtr CY 70 results, fourth quarter enemy eliminated continued the gradual uptrend. Friendly losses were lower than last quarter, and the casualty ratio reached a new high of 9.3:1. The 2d, 7th, and 21st Divisions and the 51st Regiment had the largest number of total enemy eliminated during the quarter. Chart 13 shows enemy eliminated per battalion for division and other major units.
- (3) Weapons Captured. Chart 12 also shows that the number of weapons captured (excluding caches) per battalion decreased as did the number of weapons lost; however, the weapons ratio rose to the highest level in over two years. The 2d Division captured the largest number of weapons per battalion, followed by the 51st Regiment.

Chart 11

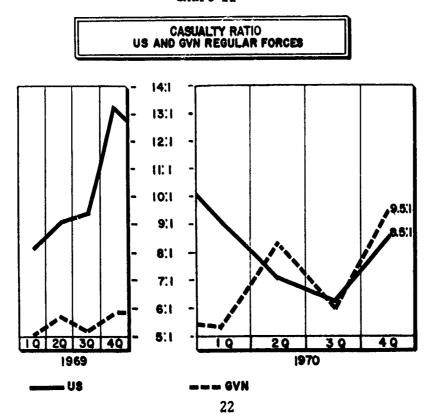
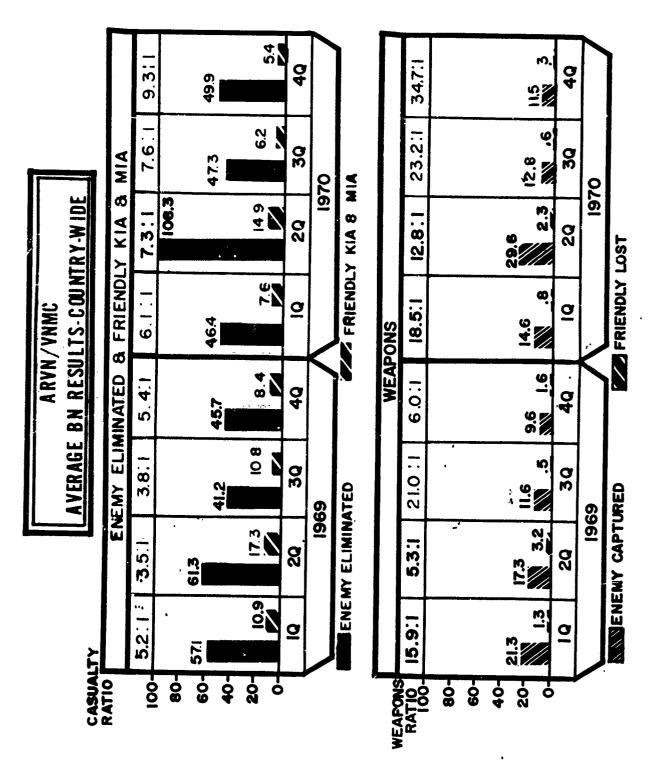


Chart 12



23

Chart 13

ARVN/VNMC ENEMY ELIM PER BATTALION			
UNIT		(30 60 90 120 150 180 210 240 270
MR 1	AVG	542	
1st Div			
2d Div	93.9		
51st Regt	81.0		
MR 2	AVG	51.2	WAN.
22d Div			
23d Div	50.2	·	
MR 3	AVG	30.8	
5th Div	12.9		Y
18th Div	40.6		
25th Div	38.9		
MR 4	AVG	67.3	
7th Div	83.5		<u> </u>
9th Div	40.6		
21st Div	77.6		
INFANTRY	AVG	50.8	
RANGER	27.6		
ARMD CAV	40.0		
AIRBORNE	22.7		Y
MARINES	26.3		T
ARVN/VNMC	AVG	49.9	

▼PREVIOUS QTR

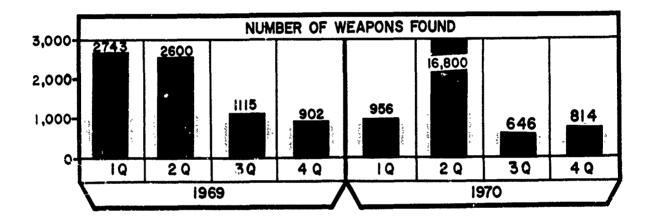
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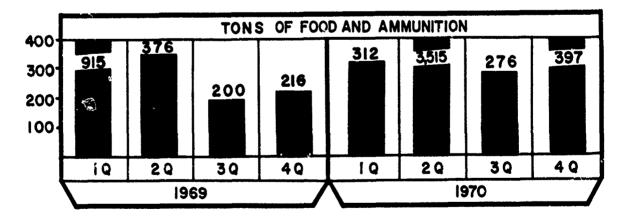
(4) Caches.

- (a) Chart 14 indicates weapons found in caches by ARVN/VNMC units country-wide since 1st Qtr CY 69. The number of weapons found in caches increased slightly this quarter. The airborne and the 5th Division reported the largest finds of weapons. Twenty-eight percent of all cache weapons were found in Cambodia.
- (b) The tonnage of food and ammunition found in caches is displayed in Chart 14 also. Seventy-four percent of these items were captured in Cambodia. The 22d Division accounted for 80 percent of this tonnage.

Chart 14



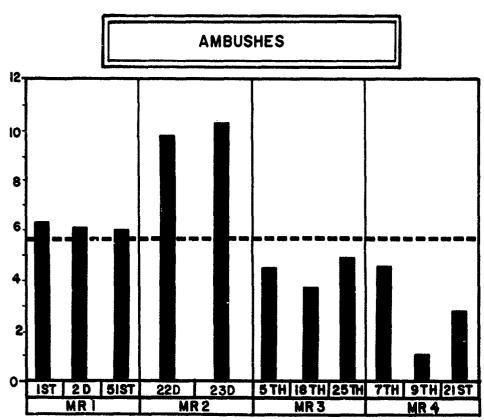




25

- (5) Ambushes. Chart 15 depicts the number of ambushes conducted by organizations of each corps during the fourth quarter.
- (a) <u>Military Region 1</u>. A total of 20,282 ambushes were conducted by I Corps units during the 4th Qtr CY 70. Seventy-four percent of these ambushes were conducted at night. The 1st Division conducted 627 ambushes per battalion.
- (b) Military Region 2. II Corps units conducted a total of 28,005 ambushes, 89 percent of which were night operations. The 23d Division led in this area with an average of 1,031 ambushes per battalion.
- (c) <u>Military Region 3</u>. A total of 15,695 ambushes were conducted by III Corps units during the quarter. Eighty-six percent of these ambushes were conducted at night. The 25th Division had 493 ambushes per battalion.
- (d) <u>Military Region 4</u>. A total of 10,191 ambushes were carried out by IV Corps units. Ninety-two percent of these ambushes were conducted at night. The 7th Division had 458 ambushes per battalion.

Chart 15



AMBUSHES (IN 100'S) / BN

--- ARVN INF AVG (AMBUSHES/BN)

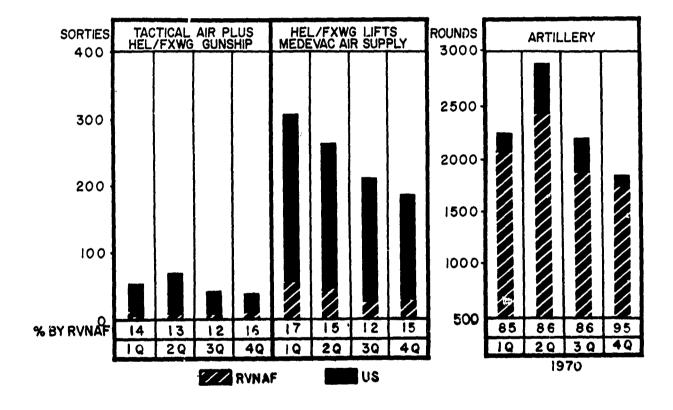
26

g. Combat Support.

(1) <u>Country-wide</u>. Chart 16 depicts combat support provided to ARVN/VNMC from 1st Qtr CY 70 through 4th Qtr CY 70, as reported by battalion advisors. All types of combat support decreased from the previous quarter. The percent of support attributable to RVNAF increased in all categories.

Chart 16

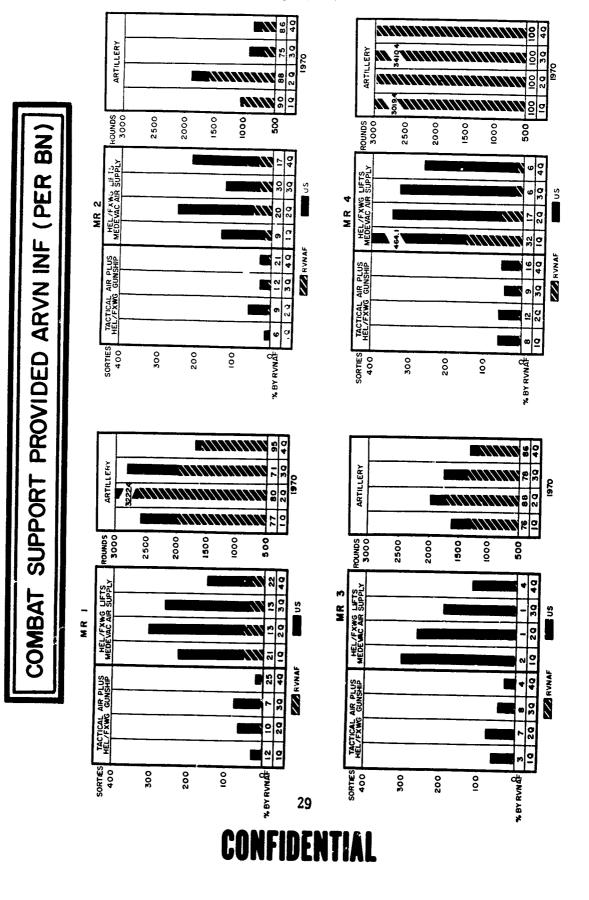
COMBAT SUPPORT PROVIDED ARVN/VNMC (PER BN)



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- (2) Chart 17 shows the combat support provided ARVN in each military region.
- (a) Military Region 1. Combat support employed by I Corps battalions decreased in all three support categories. The percent of artillery support provided by RVNAF increased to 95 percent compared to 71 percent in the previous quarter. The 1st Division continued to receive the greatest amount of artillery support in MR 1. The 51st Regiment received the most helicopter lift support.
- (b) Military Region 2. Except for artillery, there was an increase in combat support provided II Corps units. RVNAF resources provided 86 percent of the artillery support, an increase from last quarter. The 23d Division was the greater user of tactical air/helicopter gunship support. The 22d Division received the most artillery and helicopter lift support. RVNAF increased its combat support in tactical air/helicopter gunship by nine percent, but decreased its portion of helicopter lift support by 13 percent.
- (c) Military Region 3. Combat support employed by III Corps battalions decreased in each category this quarter. The percent of tactical air/helicopter gunship support provided by RVNAF fell by four percent while artillery support increased by eight percent. For the fourth consecutive quarter, the 5th Division employed the greatest amount of artillery in MR 3.
- (d) Military Region 4. Combat support provided IV Corps battalions continued to decrease in the helicon ter lift category. RVNAF resources continued to provide 100 percent of the artillery support. The 9th Division received the greatest amount of artillery and helicopter lift support in ARVN/VNMC.

Chart 17

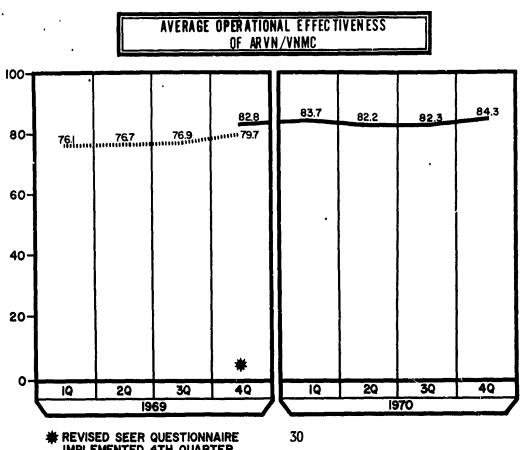


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- h. Operational Effectiveness Assessments.
- (1) The US advisors' assessments of operational effectiveness are subjective evaluations of how well their units perform the mechanics of warfare, and are not necessarily indicative of the operational results achieved by those units, which are influenced also by the environment, enemy situation, combat support received, and mission assigned. The average operational effectiveness for the 4th Qtr CY 70 showed a substantial increase from the previous quarter, and is at an all time high. Chart 18 shows the trend in the ARVN/VNMC average since the 1st Qtr CY 69. The discontinuity in the 4th Qtr CY 69 was caused by a change in evaluations given some ARVN units by advisors in the revised SEER quarterly questionnaire.
- (2) All ARVN/VNMC organizations recorded an improved operational effectiveness assessment except the 9th and 25th Divisions and the Marines. The 1st Division had the highest score, while the 9th Division was lowest of all units (Chart 19).
- (3) Annex D contains detailed assessment tables derived from the quarterly questionnaire.

Chart 18



IMPLEMENTED 4TH QUARTER

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Chart 19

ARVN/ VN		RATIO MANEU	NAL EFFECTIVENESS ASSESSMENTS IVER BATTALIONS
UNIT		(0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
MR I	AVG	865	********
Ist Div	89.8		
2d Div	81.4		
51st Regt	87.4		
MR 2	AVG	86.1	***************************************
22d Dıv	85.7		
23d Div	86.7		
MR 3	AVG	85.4	*******
5th Div	85.7		
18th Div	86.7		
25th Div	838		
MR 4	AVG	80.2	
7th Div	85.3		
9th Div	73.1		
21st Div	823		
INFANTRY	AVG	84.4	****
AIRBORNE	88.9		
ARMD CAV	86.2		
RANGERS	79.8		
MARINES	82.9		
ARVN/VNMC	AVG	84.3	***************************************

PREVIOUS QUARTER

31

- i. Division, Regiment and Battalion Staff Element Evaluations.
- (1) Chart 20 compares the effectiveness of division and regimental staff functions among the four military regions on a percentage scale, and Chart 21 contains the same information for infantry battalion staffs. Ratings were computed for selected staff sections, the command and control function, and an overall command and staff average. A staff element, such as G1/S1, can be compared between military regions because advisors answered the same set of questions. Different staff elements cannot be directly compared because the ratings are based upon different sets of questions. The battalions have experienced greater difficulty in staff operations than divisions and regiments and are therefore portrayed separately. Staff element problem areas are analyzed by specific function in paragraph 4e.
- (2) Regiments/Divisions (Chart 20). In the 4th Qtr CY 70, MR 1 staffs again received the highest overall rating and improved from the previous quarter. MR 2 staffs exhibited gains for every staff function except G4/S4, and are above average in every category. MR 3 staffs improved in all areas except G1/S1. MR 4 was below average in each area and had the lowest overall rating of all regions.
- (3) Infantry Battalions (Chart 21). MR 1 battalion staffs showed improvement from the previous quarter in all functions; their overall rating was above average. MR 2 staffs showed an overall increase from the third quarter. MR 3 staffs had a substantial increase in all areas, and were highest in the overall rating. MR 4 battalion staffs dropped and were below average in all categories; they had the lowest overall rating.

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Chart 20

EVALUATION OF COMMAND & STAFF FUNCTIONS REGIMENTS/DIVISIONS

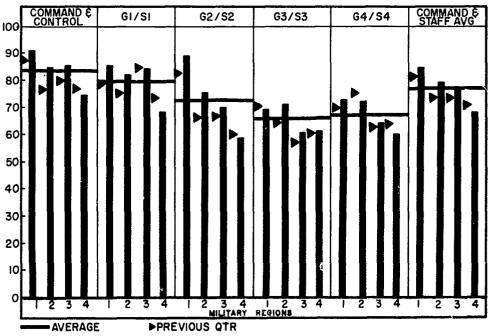
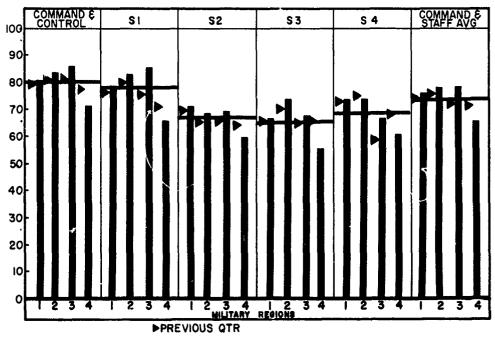


Chart 21

EVALUATION OF COMMAND & STAFF FUNCTIONS INFANTRY BATTALIONS



33

j. Summary of ARVN/VN:1C Performance Indicators.

(1) Chart 22 displays the comparative standings of the major ARVN/VNMC organizations according to five selected performance indicators. These five indicators are plotted around the ARVN/VNMC average on a scale determined by the distances by which the various indicators depart from the average. The chart is separated into three zones--above average, average, and below average. Minor variations within each zone are not considered significant, although some major differences can be observed within the above average and below average zones. Also shown in the last column are the 3d Qtr CY 70 ARVN/VMC indicator averages, which demonstrate the overall change in results achieved this quarter. Organic reconnaissance companies and armored cavalry squadrons are included in division totals, hence many armored cavalry units are included in two organizations—their individual divisions and total cavalry. This duplication was not included in computing the averages, however. The chart does not consider all the ramifications involved in a total evaluation nor does it give more weight to one performance indicator over another. A commander, in comparing relative standings of organizations, may place more weight or importance on one performance indicator than another based on his professional judgment, and rank units accordingly. However, based on indicators of equal weight, the 7th and 23d Divisions were the overall top performers and the 5th Division and Rangers were the low performers for 4th Qtr CY 70.

Chart 22

ARVN/VNMC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

ABOVE AVERAGE	•	å	•	0	· .	•	•	0
AVG !	•	•		*	•		•	•
BELOW AVERAGE	•	*				•		•
9E	IST DIV	2D DIV	51ST REGT	22D DIV	23D DIV	5TH DIV	ISTH DIV	25TH DIV

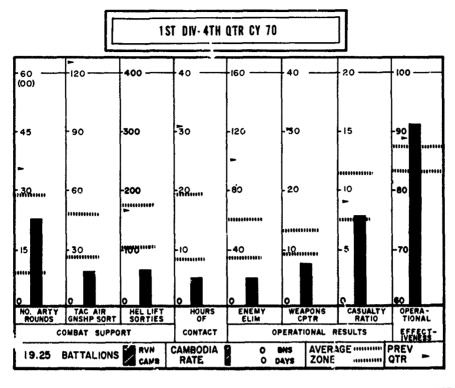
ABOVE AVERAGE	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•	*				
AVG		*		a	•		*	D
BELOW AVERAGE	*	0	•	•		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	
BELO	7TH DIV	9 TH DIV	21ST DIV	ABN	CAV	RNG	MARINES	3 Q AVG

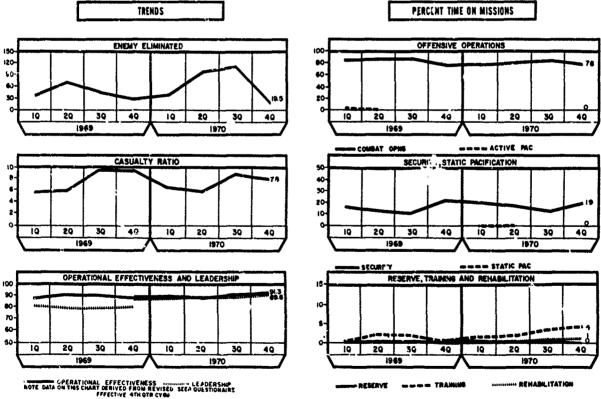
ENELIM/ WPNS CPTR/ CASUALTY EN ELIM WPNS CPTI

35

- k. Evaluation of Operational Performance of Infantry Divisions, Separate Regiments, and Special Organizations.
- (1) General. The foregoing evaluations were primarily at corps or country-wide level. In order to provide a more detailed evaluation of the operational performance of ARVN and VNMC units, the following pages present charts and texts for each of the divisions, separate regiments, and special organizations (airborne, ranger, armored cavalry, and Marines). Organic reconnaissance company and cavalry squadron results are included in division totals.
- (2) Techniques. The evaluations are based primarily on fourth quarter and yearly trends in operational performance data. For each organization's evaluation, the discussion is organized in terms of environment, effort, combat support, results, operational effectiveness, leadership, and trends. Enemy density is based on the total estimate of maneuver unit strength plus guerrilla strength. In order to compensate for substantial differences in the number of battalions in a division or regiment, equivalent battalion figures are used for some indicators. The total number of equivalent battalions in an organization is obtained by adding together the number of infantry battalions, the armored cavalry squadron equated to a battalion, and the number of reconnaissance companies equated to a quarter battalion each. The number of equivalent battalions in Cambodia is obtained by dividing the number of battalion-days spent in Cambodia by 92, the number of days in the fourth quarter.
- (3) Charts. The evaluation of each organization is illustrated by a chart containing combat support received, opportunity (hours of contact), results, and its operational effectiveness assessment. For those organizations which operated in Cambodia, two bars are used to indicate performance: the wide bars on the left show overall performance during the entire quarter, with those portions achieved in the Republic and in Cambodia separately identified; the narrow bars on the right indicate the relative efficiency of those units while involved in cross-border operations. An average zone is shown for each measure; variations within this zone are not considered significant and are termed "average". In addition, yearly trends are depicted for enemy eliminated, casualty ratio, advisors' assessments of operational effectiveness and leadership, and percent of effort on all missions.

Chart 23





1ST DIVISION

Environment. Enemy density in the 1st Division's TAOR showed a slight increase from the third quarter with the addition of a sapper battalion and remained the highest in country at 2.24 per square kilometer. Friendly density decreased from 6.3 to 5.9 per square kilometer as a US maneuver battalion was redeployed.

Effort. Time spent on combat operations by the 1st Division decreased, dropping from 81 percent in the third quarter to 76 percent in the fourth quarter. Reserve and rehabilitation time continued low at one percent, with time devoted to training staying at four percent of the total effort. The 1st Division, like all I Corps units, did not participate in the Cambodian operations.

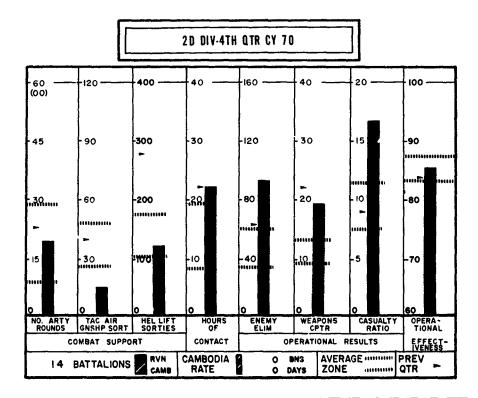
Combat Support. The division showed a decline this quarter in the use of all types of combat support. Artillery support was in the average zone, while tactical air, helicopter gunship and helicopter lift support were all below average.

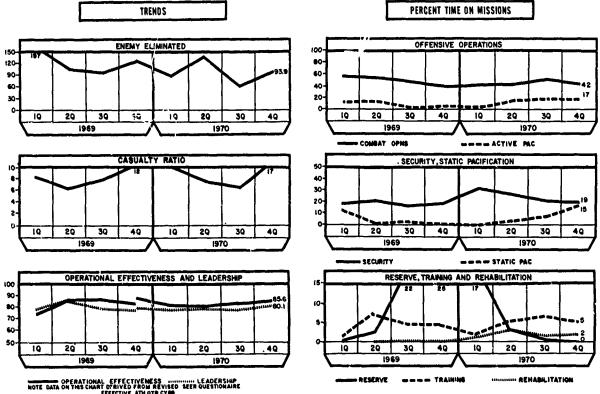
Results. The 1st Division's hours of contact dropped from 31 hours per battalion, highest in country in the third quarter, to just under 5 hours per battalion, second lowest in country this quarter. Enemy eliminated per battalion displayed the same pattern -- from highest to next to the bottom. Weapons captured per battalion dropped from highest in the Republic to below average. The division did better in the performance ratios; however, the casualty ratio and enemy eliminated per hour of contact were in the average zone, while weapons captured per enemy eliminated was second best of all ARVN/VNMC organizations. The division had the fewest friendly losses per battalion, but the highest percent of friendly KIA from mines and booby traps.

Operational Effectiveness/Leadership. Advisors still thought highly of the 1st Division as the operational effectiveness and leadership assessments both improved this quarter, and were highest of all ARVN/VNMC organizations

Trends. The performance of the 1st Division, which led all ARVN/VNMC organizations during the third quarter, dropped markedly this quarter as all performance measures fell off. Only the assessments of operational effectiveness and leadership remained high. A contributing factor to the low performance may have been the exceptionally heavy rainfall during the monsoon season. The 1st Division has been one of the most effective organizations in ARVN/VNMC, and it is believed that this down-trend is only temporary.

Chart 24





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2D DIVISION

Environment. Enemy density per square kilometer in the 2d Division's TAOR reversed its downward trend and rose from 1.03 in the third quarter to 1.13 for the purth quarter. Friendly density remained at 4.8 per square kilometer.

Effort. The division devoted 59 percent of its time to offensive operations in the fourth quarter, which was a decrease of approximately six percent from the third quarter. Training time also decreased, while time on security declined from 21 to 19 percent. The 2d Division devoted more time to static pacification, 15 percent, than any other ARV. VNMC organization. The 2d Division, like all I Corps units, did not operate in Cambodia during the fourth quarter.

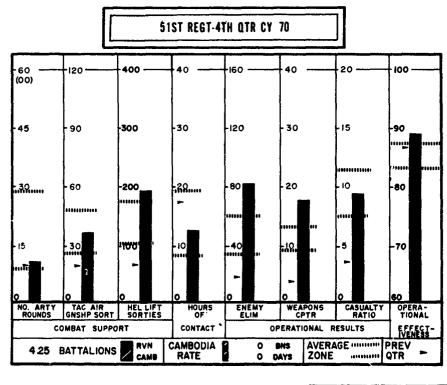
Combat Support. All categories of combat support decreased this quarter. Artillery support and helicopter lift sorties were in the average zone, while tactical air and helicopter gunship sorties were below average.

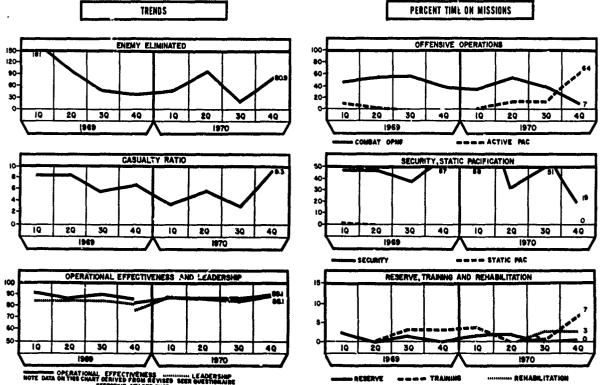
Results. The 2d Division led all ARVN/VNMC organizations in enemy eliminated and weapons captured per battalion, and in casualty ratio. Hours of contact was also well above average. The division suffered heavy losses from mines and booby traps (61 percent of all their friendly KIA), second only to the 1st Division.

Operational Effectiveness/Leadership. Both the operational effectiveness and leadership assessments improved from the third quarter and were in the average zones.

Trends. All 2d Division trend lines turned upward this quarter, as it led \overline{all} ARVN/VNMC organizations in most performance measures. The division should continue to be one of the best performers in ARVN/VNMC.

Chart 25





51ST REGIMENT

Environment. Enemy density decreased this quarter to 1.14 per square kilometer, with the departure of an NVA battalion. Friendly density increased slightly to 4.8 per square kilometer.

Effort. The 51st Regiment spent 64 percent of its effort in support of active pacification, tops in the Republic. Conversely, the regiment spent the least amount of time on combat operations, seven percent. Time devoted to security decreased from 51 percent in the third quarter to 19 percent this quarter. The 51st Regiment did not go into Cambodia.

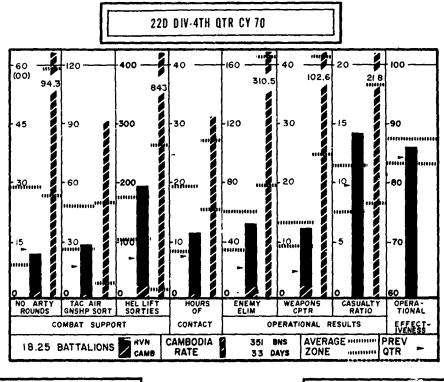
Combat Support. All categories of combat support increased from last quarter. Artillery support and tactical air and helicopter gunship support were in the average zone, while helicopter lift support was above average.

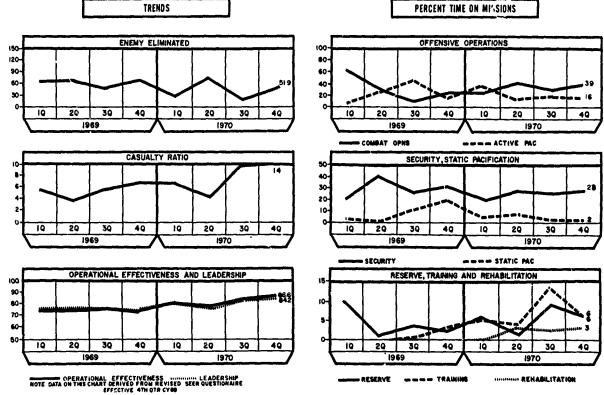
Results. Hours of contact per battalion decreased from the third quarter and was in the average zone. The 51st Regiment used this opportunity well, however, as enemy eliminated and weapons captured per battalion were third and second best in ARVN/VNMC respectively. The regiment also had the third highest friendly losses per battalion, so that its casualty ratio was only average. It had the second best record for enemy eliminated per hour of contact in country.

Operational Effectiveness/Leadership. The assessments of operational effectiveness and leadership increased this quarter, and were both above average. The operational effectiveness assessment was second best in ARVN/VNMC.

Trends. The 51st Regiment's overall results were up in comparison to the third quarter and were above the ARVN/VNMC average. The shift from security to offensive missions has led to improved performance. The 51st Regiment had great success during the fourth quarter, but its performance has been so erratic in the past that only time will tell if this improvement is permanent.

Chart 26





22D DIVISION

Environment. Enemy density in the 22d Division's TAOR remained constant at .52 per square kilometer and was third lowest in the Republic. Friendly density dropped to 2.2 per square kilometer with the reduction of three maneuver battalions.

Effort. The 22d Division devoted 55 percent of its time to offensive operations. Approximately 28 percent of its total time was spent on security operations. The division's organic cavalry squadron spent virtually all of its time on road security. Elements of the division spent 33 battalion-days in Cambodia.

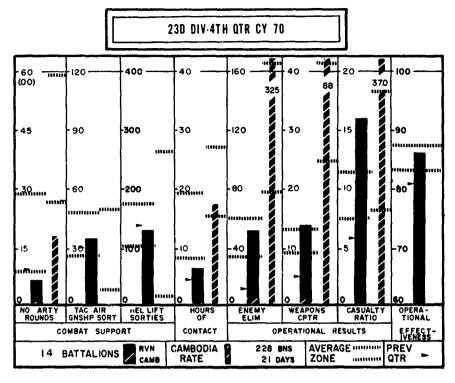
Combat Supp †. Artillery support decreased this quarter but was in the average e. Tactical air and helicopter gunship support increased and was also in the average zone. Helicopter lift support increased and was above average.

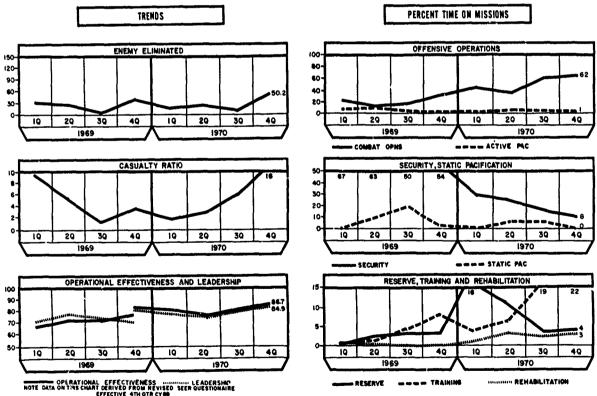
Results. The 22d Division was above average or in the average zone for all performance measures during the fourth quarter. Hours of contact, enemy eliminated and weapons captured per battalion all increased and were in the average zone. A below average number of friendly losses led to the third best casualty ratio in ARVN/VNMC. The enemy eliminated per hour of contact and weapons captured per enemy eliminated ratios were also in the average zones.

Operational Effectiveness/Leadership. The advisors' assessments of operational effectiveness and leadership increased over last quarter and were in the average zone.

Trends. All performance indicators improved this quarter as the 22d Division obtained a position as an average ARVN/VNMC organization, after being one of the poorer performers the last several quarters.

Chart 27





23D DIVISION

Environment. Enemy density remained constant at .25 per square kilometer. Friendly density also remained constant at 1.5 per square kilometer. The 23d Division's TAOR has the largest area and lowest enemy and friendly densities in the Republic.

Effort. The division's time devoted to offensive operations increased but remained below average. Time spent on training increased and remained significantly high with a resultant decrease in security missions. The 23d Division spent more time on training during the fourth quarter than any other ARVN/VMC organization. Elements of the division spent 21 battalion-days in Cambodia.

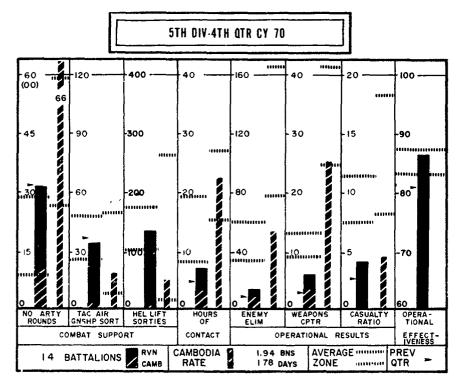
<u>Combat Support</u>. Artillery and helicopter lift support decreased this quarter, with artillery support being below the average zone. Tactical air and helicopter gunship support increased and was in the average zone.

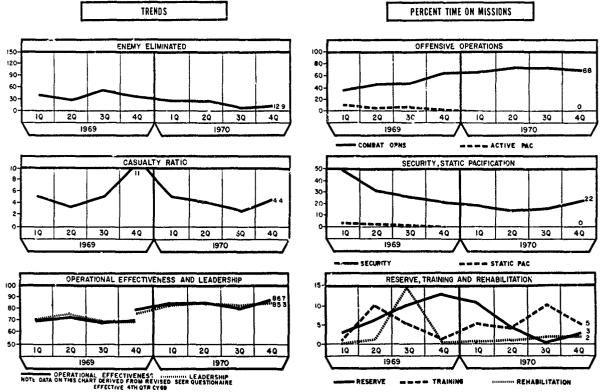
Results. The division increased its hours of contact this quarter but was still below average. It made good use of this opportunity, however, as all its performance measures improved and were average or above. The 23d Division had the second best casualty ratio and best enemy eliminated per hour of contact of all ARVN/VNMC organizations. Their performance rates in Cambodia were even better than in the Republic.

Operational Effectiveness/Leadership. The advisors' assessments of operational effectiveness and leadership increased significantly over last quarter but were in the average zone.

Trends. All trend lines moved upward this quarter as the 23d Division established itself as a leading performer in ARVN/VNMC. During the past several quarters the division had been a substandard performer, and more time is needed to see if this improvement is permanent.

Chart 28





5TH DIVISION

Environment. Enemy density in the 5th Division's TAOR decreased to .57 per square kilometer. Friendly density decreased to 3.9 per square kilometer as three US maneuver battalions were redeployed.

Effort. Time spent on combat operations by the 5th Division fell from 72 to 68 percent, while time on security rose from 15 to 22 percent. Elements of the division spent 178 battalion-days in Cambodia during the fourth quarter.

Combat Support. The 5th Division used less combat support during the fourth quarter, and was above average in its use of artillery while in the average zones for numbers of tactical air, helicopter gunship, and helicopter lift sorties.

Results. The 5th Division continued to perform below the ARVN/VNMC average. The Division was lowest in enemy eliminated, and was next to lowest in weapons captured and enemy eliminated per hour of contact. However, it had the most weapons captured per enemy eliminated in country, and led ARVN/VNMC in weapons found in caches. Forty percent of friendly KIA were from mines and booby traps.

Operational Effectiveness/Leadership. The 5th Division's operational effectiveness and leadership assessments improved this quarter and are now in the average zone.

Trends. Although remaining one of ARVN/VNMC's poorer performers, the 5th Division improved in every performance measure this quarter as all trend lines turned upward.

5TH DIVISION

Environment. Enemy density in the 5th Division's TAOR decreased to .57 per square kilometer. Friendly density decreased to 3.9 per square kilometer as three US maneuver battalions were redeployed.

Effort. Time spent on combat operations by the 5th Division fell from $\overline{72}$ to 68 percent, while time on security rose from 15 to 22 percent. Elements of the division spent 178 battalion-days in Cambodia during the fourth quarter.

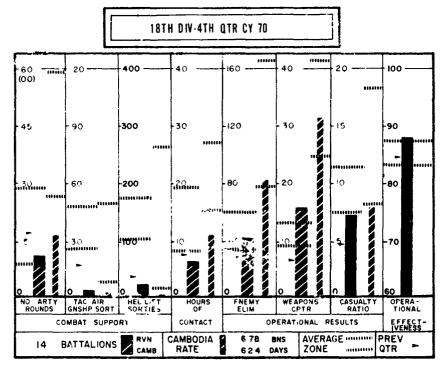
Combat Support. The 5th Division used less combat support during the Fourth quarter, and was above average in its use of artillery while in the average zones for numbers of tactical air, helicopter gunship, and helicopter lift sorties.

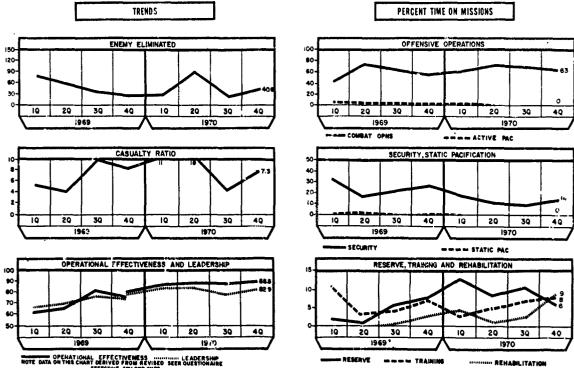
Results. The 5th Division continued to perform below the ARVN/VNMC average. The Division was lowest in enemy eliminated, and was next to lowest in weapons captured and enemy eliminated per hour of contact. However, it had the most weapons captured per enemy eliminated in country, and led ARVN/VNMC in weapons found in caches. Forty percent of friendly KIA were from mines and booby traps.

Operational Effectiveness/Leadership. The 5th Pavision's operational effectiveness and leadership assessments improved this quarter and are now in the average zone.

Trends. Although remaining one of ARVN/VNMC's poorer performers, the 5th Division improved in every performance measure this quarter as all trend lines turned upward.

Chart 29





18TH DIVISION

Environment. Enemy density in the 18th Division's TAOR increased to .44 per square kilometer and was second lowest in the Republic. Friendly density dropped to 4.2 per square kilometer.

Effort. The 18th Division's percent of time on combat operations declined to 63 percent, with little effort being spent in support of pacification. The division continued to devote only a small amount of time to security (14 percent), as the RF/PF performed much of this mission. Elements of the 18th spent a total of 624 battalion-days in Cambodia, highest of all ARVN/VNMC units; this represented 49 percent of the division's total effort.

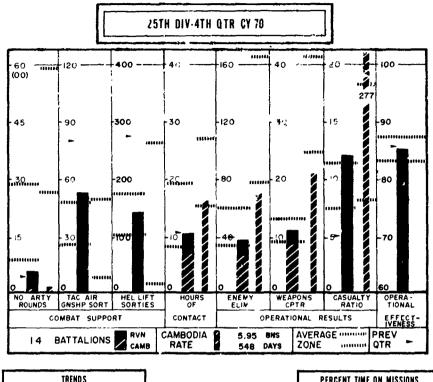
Combat Support. All categories of combat support decreased from the third quarter. The bulk of artillery support was used in Cambodia at a below average rate. The division used the second least amount of helicopter lift and the least amount of tactical air and helicopter gunship support in ARVN/VNMC.

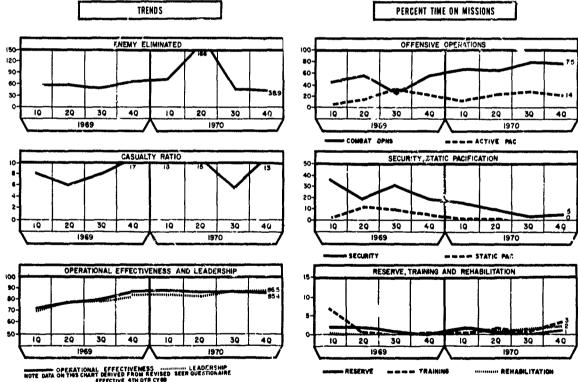
Results. The number of hours of contact per battalion decreased from the third quarter, but all other performance measures improved this quarter. The casualty ratio was just below the average zone, the number of enemy eliminated was in the average zone, and all other performance measures—weapons captured per battalion, weapons captured per enemy eliminated, and enemy eliminated per hour of contact—were above average. All performance measures in Cambodia were better than those achieved in the Republic. The 18th Division lost only three percent of their friendly KIA to mines and booby traps, the best mark in ARVN/VNMC.

Operational Effectiveness/Leadership. The operational effectiveness assessment of the 18th Division increased substantially this quarter, and was above average. The leadership assessment also increased, and was in the average zone.

Trends. All performance measures improved this quarter as the 18th Division regained its position among the top ARVN/VNMC performers after slipping somewhat during the third quarter.

Chart 30





52

25TH DIVISION

Environment. Enemy density in the 25th Division's TAOR increased slightly to 1.73 per square kilometer, third highest in the Republic, with the addition of a sapper battalion. Friendly density dropped to 7.3 as US units continued to redeploy.

Effort. The 25th Division's effort was mainly devoted to offencive operations, a category in which it led all ARVN/VNMC organizations. A substantial portion of these operations, moreover, was devoted to active support of pacification. Elements of the 25th spent a total of 548 battalion-days in Cambodia, second highest of all ARVN/VNMC organizations. Only one of its infantry battalions failed to see action in Cambodia during the fourth quarter.

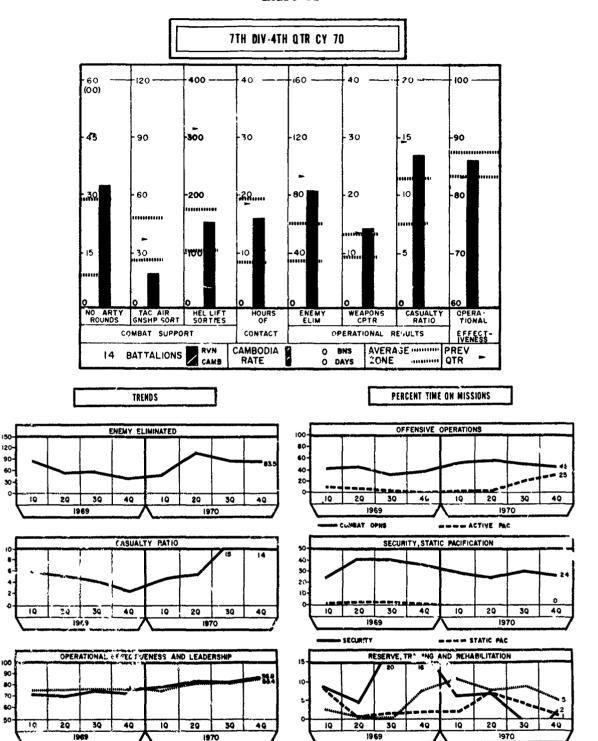
Combat Support. The 25th Division used slightly more artillery support than in the third quarter, but was still the second lowest user in ARVN/VNMC. It used less tactical air, helicopter gunship, and helicopter lift support than last quarter. The division reported using little artillery and no air support in Cambodia.

Results. Hours of contact, enemy eliminated and weapons captured per battalion remained near the third quarter marks and were in the average zones. Friendly losses dropped dramatically, however, so that the casualty ratio more than doubled. All performance measures were better in Cambodia than in the Republic. Only its enemy eliminated per hour of contact ratio was below average, while its weapons captured per enemy eliminated ratio was above the average zone.

Operational Effectiveness/Leadership. Both the operational effectiveness and leadership assessments remained near their third quarter marks and within the average zones.

Trends. Only the casualty ratio trend line showed substantial improvement this quarter, as all others remained relatively constant. During the past year, the 25th Division had emerged as one of ARVN's best divisions, but it produced only average results in the third and fourth quarters.

Chart 31



54

- RESERVE

--- TRAINING

REHABILITATION

OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS LEADERSHIP NOTE DATA ON THIS CHART JERIVED FROM REVISED SEER CLESTION AIRE EFFECTIVE 4TH DIR CYCL

7TH DIVISION

Environment. The enemy density, 1.88 per square kilometer, was second highest in the Republic though it decreased from last quarter. Friendly density remained highest in country, although it declined to 12.4 per square kilometer.

<u>kffort</u>. The percent of time devoted to offensive operations increased to $\overline{68}$ percent, while security missions dropped to 24 percent of the division's effort. The division operated almost entirely within its TAOR during the fourth quarter.

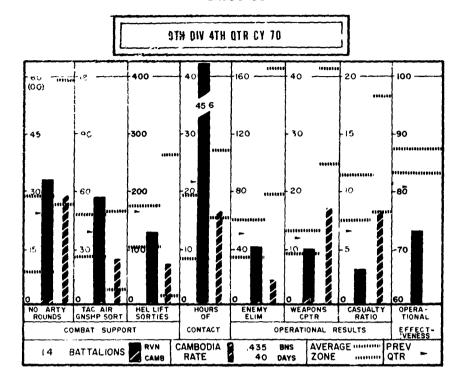
Combat Support. The 7th Division used less of each type of combat support this quarter. Nevertheless, its use of artillery was second highest in ARVN/VNMC. The division used less than half of the third quarter amounts of tactical air, helicopter gunship and helicopter lift support.

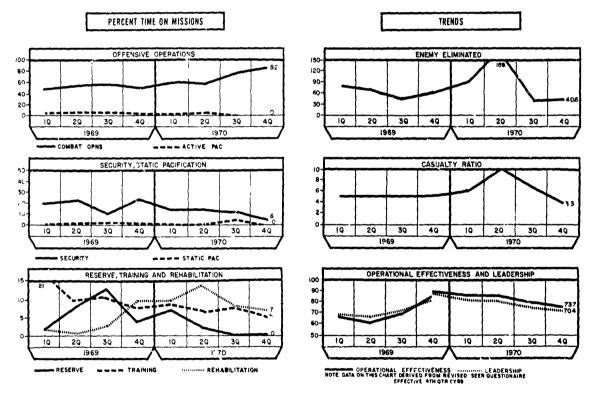
Results. All 7th Division performance measures were above average except for its weapons captured per enemy eliminated ratio, which was lowest in ARVN/VNMC. Hours of contact, enemy eliminated and casualty ratio all registered slight declines from last quarter, but the enemy eliminated was second best in country. Forty-five percent of friendly KIA were from mines and booby traps, a significant improvement over last quarter when the figure was 60 percent.

Operational Effectiveness/Leadership. Both the operational effectiveness and leadership assessments increased this quarter and were in the average zone.

Trends. The numbers of enemy eliminated and weapons captured decreased from the third quarter. The 7th Division's casualty ratio, on an uptrend for the three previous quarters, dropped slightly during the fourth quarter. The division continued to suffer a high rate of casualties from mines and booby traps. The 'h Division maintained its position as one of ARVN's best organizations during the quarter.

Chart 32





9TH DIVISION

<u>Environment</u>. Enemy density in the 9th Division's TAOR decreased to .79 per square kilometer. Friendly density declined to 8.7 per square kilometer, but remained second highest in the Republic.

Effort. Time on combat operations increased during the quarter to 82 percent, highest in country. Time on security fell from 12 to six percent. Flements of the 9th Division spent 40 battalion-days in Cambodia.

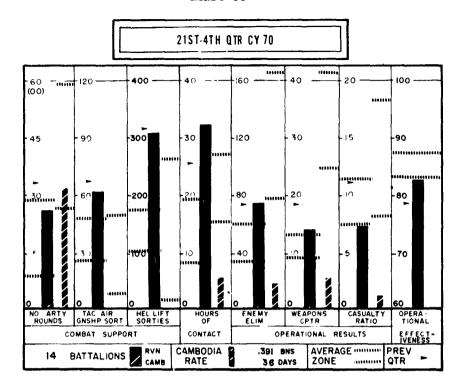
Combat Support. The 9th Division increased its use of artillery, tactical air, and helicopter gunship support; it used more artillery than any other ARVN/VNMC organization. The division used less helicopter lift than last quarter, yet still an average amount.

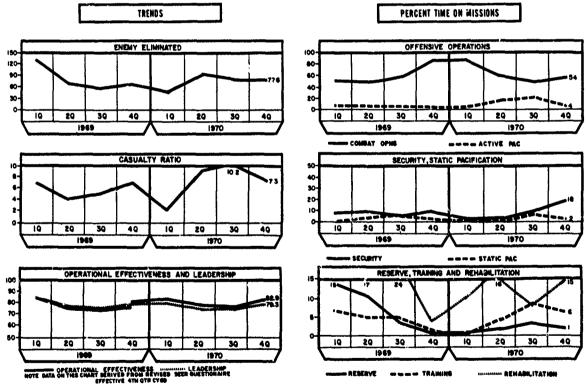
Results. The 9th Division's hours of contact more than doubled and was highest in country. However, the numbers of weapons captured and enemy eliminated per battalion decreased and were in the average zone. The division had the greatest number of friendly losses in ARVN/VNMC, which resulted in the lowest casualty ratio in the Republic. The large number of hours of contact led to the lowest enemy eliminated per hour of contact ratio.

Operational Effectiveness/Leadership. Both the operational effectiveness and leadership assessments dropped sharply this quarter and were lowest of all ARVN/VNMC organizations.

Trends. Following its 2d Qtr CY 70 outstanding performance, the 9th Division has been on a steep downtrend in weapons captured, enemy eliminated and casualty ratio. The operational effectiveness and leadership evaluations have declined for four straight quarters. The 9th Division has slipped from its position as a leading performer in ARVN/VNMC.

Chart 33





58

21ST DIVISION

Environment. Enemy density in the 21st Division's TAOR decreased to .62 per square kilometer. Friendly density also declined to 3.4 per square kilometer with the reduction of one maneuver battalion.

Effort. Time spent on combat operations increased 5 ~ 46 to 34 percent. The 21st Division spent the second most time on stat: pacification of all ARVN/VNMC units. Each battalion spends one week out of four on standdown. Elements of the division spent 36 battalion-days in Cambodia.

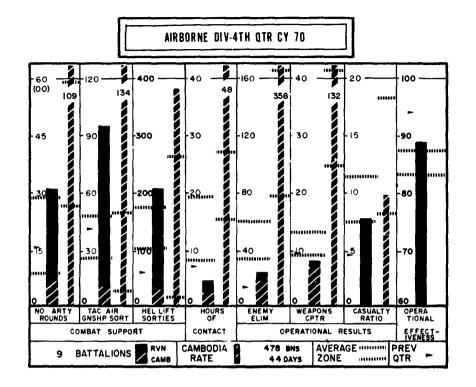
Combat Support. The 21st Division used less of all types of combat support this quarter. However, it used the second greatest amount of tactical air and helicopter gunship sorties, and the greatest amount of helicopter lift in ARVN/VNMC. Its use of artillery was average.

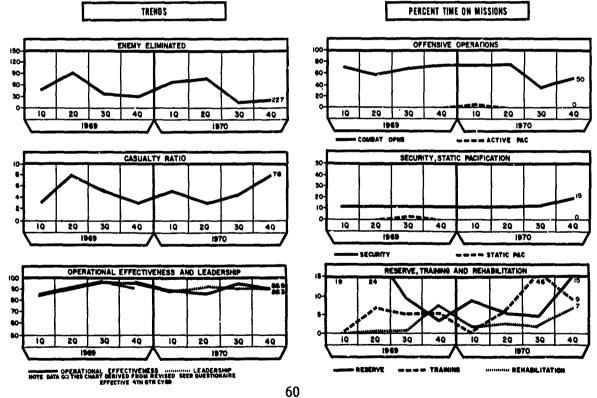
Results. The 21st Division's hours of contact increased substantially as it moved into the U Minh Forest. Its number of enemy eliminated per battalion was well above average, and it had the second highest number of enemy KIA in country. However, the second highest number of friendly losses resulted in a below average casualty ratio. The division captured fewer weapons per battalion this quarter than last, but was still above the average zone. Its other performance ratios--weapons captured per enemy eliminated and enemy eliminated per hour of contact--were below average.

Operational Effectiveness/Leadership. Both the operational effectiveness and leadership evaluations improved this quarter, but both were below the average zones.

Trends. The trend lines of the 21st Division have been fluctuating throughout 1970. The division continues to maintain a position near the ARVN/VNMC average.

Chart 34





AIRBORNE DIVISION

Environment. The Airborne Division, consisting of nine battalions, continued to operate principally in MR 3 this quarter. In December, an airborne brigade of three battalions was committed on a relief expedition to Cambodia.

Effort. Time spent on combat operations increased to 50 percent following last quarter's all time low. The division spent 22 percent of its time in reserve and rehabilitation, tops in ARVV/VNMC, and 19 percent on security missions. Elements of the division spent 44 battalion-days in Cambodia.

Combat Support. All categories of combat support more than doubled this quarter, and were above the average zones. The Airborne Division used the most tactical air and helicopter gunship support in ARVN/VNMC. All support rates were greater in Cambodia than in the Republic.

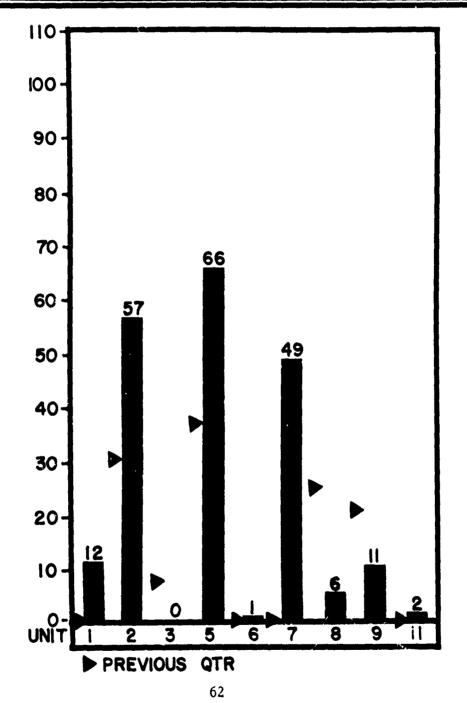
Results. Most of the Airborne Division's results were achieved by the three battalions in Cambodia. Total hours of contact decreased this quarter and was below average, as did weapons captured per battalion. The number of enemy eliminated per battalion increased from last quarter, but was also below average. The second lowest number of friendly losses resulted in an improved casualty ratio and placed them in the average zone. The other performance ratios—enemy eliminated per hour of contact and weapons captured per enemy eliminated—were below average. In Cambodia, the airborne performed at a better rate than in country.

Operational Effectiveness/Leadership. Both the operational effectiveness assessment and the leadership assessment dropped this quarter, but both were above average. The leadership score was second highest in ARVN/VNMC.

Trends. The trend lines for the airborne division varied this quarter, with enemy eliminated and casualty ratio moving upward and weapons captured, operational effectiveness and leadership moving downward. The airborne's performance has been erratic and future improvement cannot be predicted.

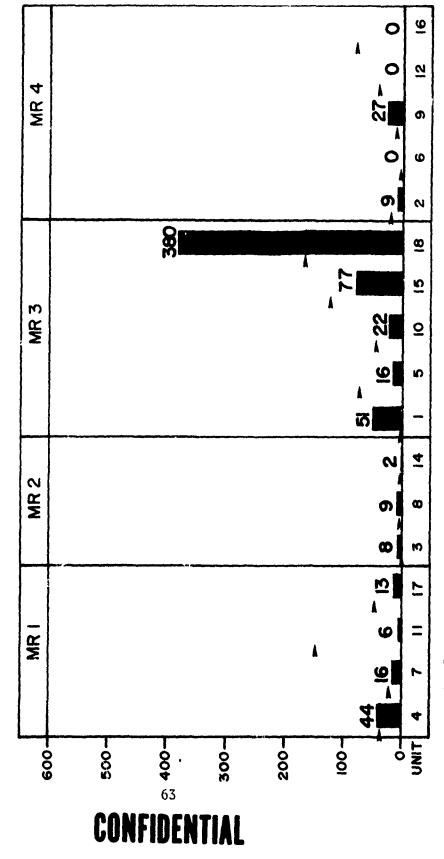
Chart 35

ENEMY ELIM BY AIRBORNE BATTALIONS



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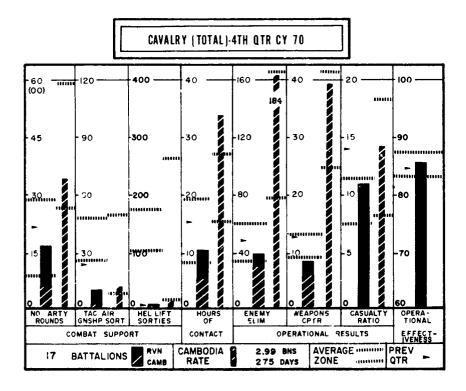
Chart 36

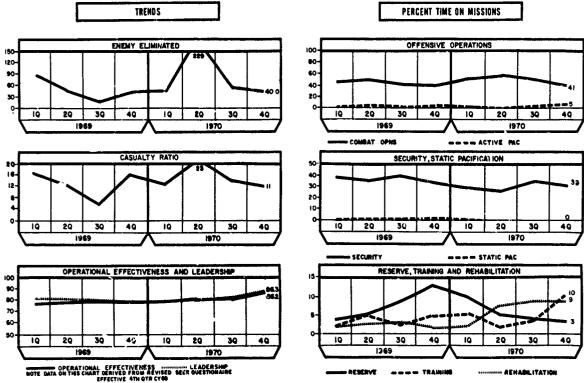


ENEMY ELIM BY ARMORED CAVALRY SQUADRONS

- PREVIOUS QUARTER

Chart 37





64

ARMORED CAVALRY SQUADRONS

Environment. The 17 cavalry squadrons are employed throughout the four military regions; one squadron is organic to each of the 10 divisions and the remaining seven operate under corps control. Six squadrons from MRs 3 and 4 spent 275 battalion-days in Cambodia.

Effort. Time spent on combat operations decreased, as did time spent on security. The armored cavalry spent more time on security than other ARVN/VNMC organizations, however. Time devoted to training increased substantially, and was second highest in country.

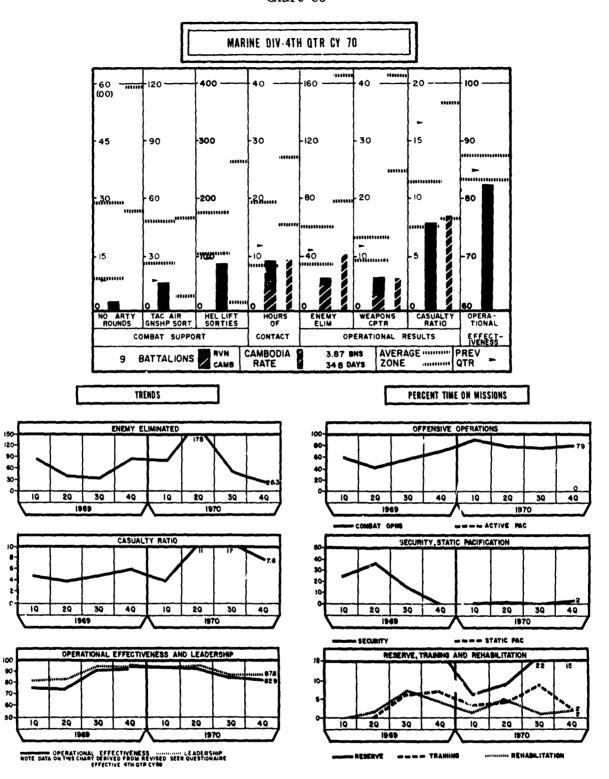
Combat Support. Artillery support decreased but remained in the average zone; tactical air and helicopter gumship support also decreased and was below average. As usual, the armored cavalry used a negligible amount of helicopter lift.

Results. All perfermance measures decreased from last quarter. Hours of contact, enemy eliminated and casualty ratio were in the average zones, while weapons captured, enemy eliminated per hour of contact and weapons captured per enemy eliminated were below average. The cavalry expended 18 percent of their effort in Cambodia this quarter, where they achieved 80 percent of their results.

Operational Effectiveness/Leadership. The assessment of operational effectiveness and leadership increased this quarter and remained in the average zones.

Trends. Enemy eliminated decreased, but did not fall below the 1st Qtr CY 70 level; the casualty ratio remained high. The operational effectiveness and leadership assessments have been on a steady uptrend for the last four quarters. The cavalry has slipped back to the below-average position among ARVN/VNMC organizations it held before the Cambodian operations began last spring. The performance of the five squadrons operating in Cambodia this quarter, especially the 18th ACS, demonstrated that the cavalry is still a potent fighting force when used in offensive operations.

Chart 38



VIETNAMESE MARINE CORPS (VNMC)

Environment. During the fourth quarter, Marine units operated in Cambodia, \overline{MR} 1, \overline{MR} 3, and \overline{MR} 4. They spent 348 battalion-days, 43 percent of their total effort, in Cambodia.

Effort. Marines continued to spend a high proportion of time (79 percent) on combat operations. They spent the second most time on reserve and rehabilitation (17 percent) of all ARVN/VNMC organizations.

Combat Support. Marine units reported less use of combat support this quarter than the previous quarter. These reduced figures may be misleading, however, since battalions operating in Cambodia reported using no combat support. Consequently, the Marines were below the average zones in all support categories.

Results. All performance indicators were down from the third quarter. Enemy eliminated and weapons captured per battalion were below average, while all ratios--casualty ratio, enemy eliminated per hour of contact, and weapons captured per enemy eliminated--were in the average zones. Results obtained in Cambodia were not appreciably better than those obtained in the Republic. The number of friendly KIA due to mines and booby traps jumped from nine to 29 percent.

Operational Effectiveness/Leadership. The operational effectiveness assessment decreased this quarter and was below average. The leadership assessment improved from last quarter and was in the average zone.

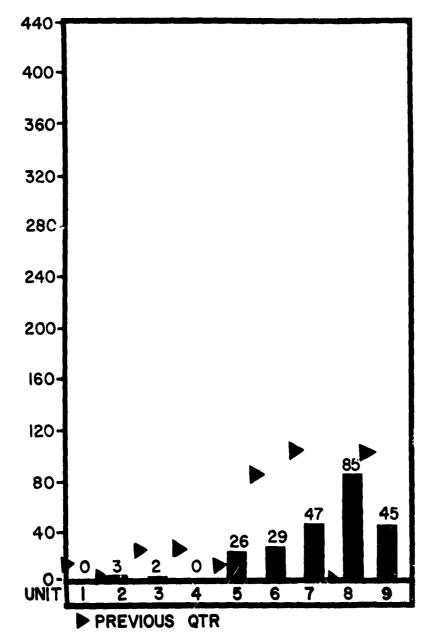
Trends. All VNMC trend lines were down this quarter except for leadership. Their operational effectiveness rating has been on a down trend since 4th Qtr CY 69. Marine units achieved results slightly below the ARVN/VNMC average this quarter.

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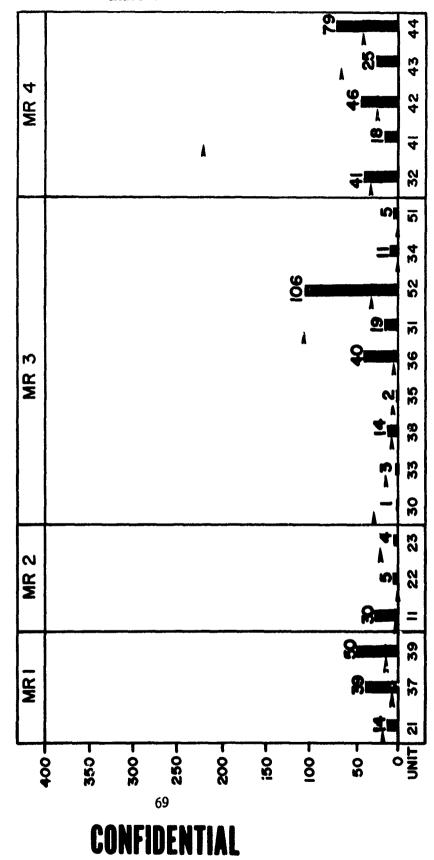
Chart 39

ENEMY ELIM BY MARINE BATTALIONS



68

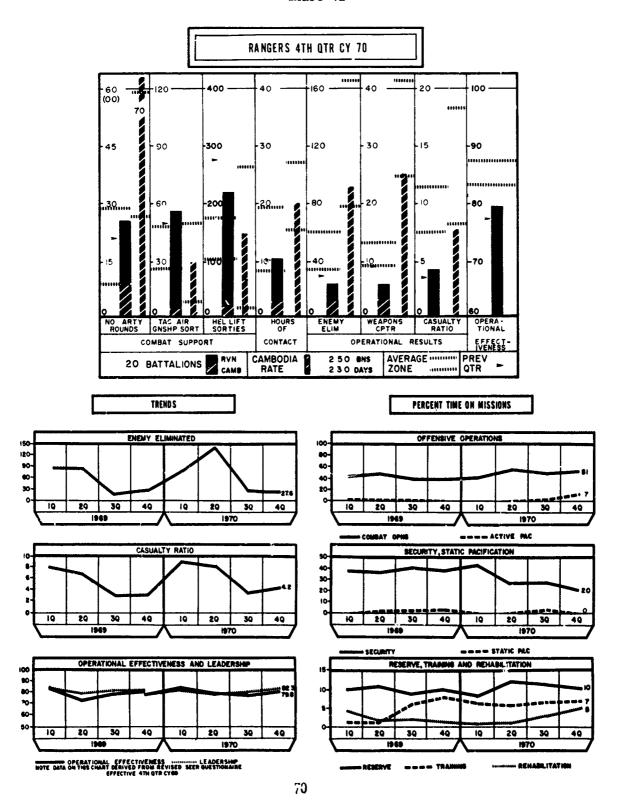




- PREVIOUS QUARTER

ENEMY ELIM BY RANGER BATTALIONS

Chart 41



RANGERS

Environment. The Ranger Command expanded extensively as the 20 ranger maneuver battalions were joined by 37 ranger border defense battalions, which were converted from CIDG. This report concerns only the 20 maneuver battalions since complete statistics are not available for the border defense battalions. The 20 maneuver battalions are located throughout the four military regions. Nine of these battalions spent a total of 230 battalion-days in Cambodia this quarter.

 $\overline{\text{Effort}}$. Time spent on combat operations increased but was still below average. Time devoted to security missions decreased from 27 to 20 percent. Training time remained constant at seven percent and was above average.

Combat Support. Artillery support increased from last quarter and was in the average zone. Tactical air and helicopter gunship support increased and was above average. Helicopter lift support decreased but was second highest in ARVN/VNMC.

Results. Hours of contact increased slightly and was in the average zone. All performance measures were below average; the rangers had the lowest number of weapons captured per battalion and the second lowest casualty ratio in ARVN/VNMC. Performance rates were better in Cambodia than in the Republic as the rangers achieved approximately half of their operational results there with 13 percent of their total effort.

Operational Effectiveness/Leadership. Both the operational effectiveness assessment and the leadership assessment improved this quarter, but both were below average. The operational effectiveness assessment was second lowest of all ARVN/VNMC organizations.

Trends. The enemy eliminated and weapons captured trend lines continued their down trends. The casualty ratio trend line, which has been erratic, turned upward this quarter. Operational effectiveness and leadership remained low. The rangers were among the poorer performers in ARVN/VNMC this quarter.

- 4. (C-NOFORN) ARVN/VNMC Problem Areas.
- a. General. Major objectives of SEER are to identify weaknesses and problem areas which reduce combat effectiveness and, through analytical methods, determine courses of action by which RVNAF, with MACV assistance, may increase the effectiveness of their forces. This section contains major problem areas reported by senior advisors to ARVN units. In addition, this section contains major problems highlighted in the MACV analysis of ARVN/VNMC organizations.
- b. Infantry Battalion Strength. Overall ARVN/VNMC strength increased by approximately 1,500 during the fourth quarter to 428,000, approximately 19,000 below the authorized level (Chart 42). Personnel in the pipeline decreased by 18 percent to 75,000 with over 41,000 in training schools. The large number in the pipeline continued to limit the personnel available in combat organizations. Chart 43 shows the authorized and average assigned strength of ARVN infantry battalions by division. The total assigned strength of ARVN infantry battalions remained constant during the fourth quarter, and was 26 percent below authorized levels. The 23d Division had the lowest assigned strength, with a shortfall of 32 percent.

Chart 42

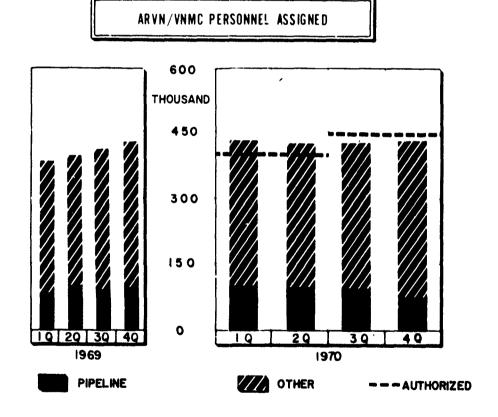
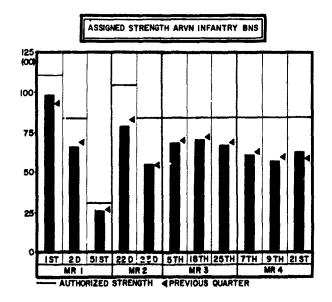


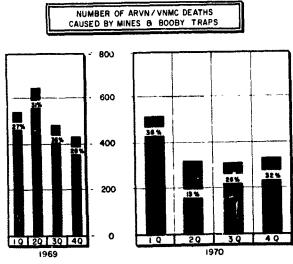
Chart 43



c. Casualties Due to Mines and Booby Traps.

(1) Mine and booby trap casualties continued to be a serious problem in ARVN/VNMC. In the fourth quarter, deaths from mines and booby traps increased and, since total friendly KIA decreased, the percent of total casualties from these devices increased substantially. Chart 44 depicts the magnitude of the problem during the last eight quarters.

Chart 44



INDICATES PERCENT OF TOTAL ARVN/VNMC DEATHS CAUSED BY MINES AND BOOBY TRAPS

73

(2) Chart 45 presents data on this problem for each major organization. The problem has been most acute for № 1 and № 4 units; over half of all friendly deaths in № 1 were from mines and booby traps, while № 4 credited one death in three to these devices. A high percentage of friendly KIA from mines and booby traps was recorded by the 1st, 2d, 5th, 7th and 21st Divisions, and the armored cavalry.

Chart 45

PERCENT OF FRIENDLY KIA/FROM MINES AND BOOBY TRAPS							
KIA	TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL					
BOOBY TRAPS		0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90					
82	162						
30	48	-					
47	77	Y					
5	37	—					
21	105						
17	66						
4	39						
31	150						
14	35	————					
2	74						
15	41						
129	402						
38	85						
30	171	—					
61	146						
263	819	and the second s					
37	131						
35	61						
	26						
9	31						
	KIA MINES BOOBY TRAPS 82 30 47 5 21 17 4 31 14 2 15 129 38 30 61 263 37 35 1 9	KIA MINES BOOBY TRAPS 162 30 48 47 77 5 37 105 17 66 4 39 31 150 14 35 2 74 15 41 129 402 38 85 30 171 61 146 263 819 37 131 35 61 1 26					

→ PREVIOUS QTR AVG

d. Battalion Problem Areas.

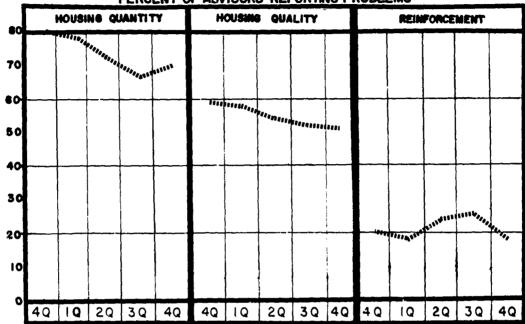
- (1) During the fourth quarter, advisors to the ARVN/VNMC maneuver battalions and armored cavalry squadrons submitted responses to questions contained in the MACV SEER Questionnaire which indicated potential problem areas. Chart 46 depicts the percent of advisors that indicated their units performed inadequately in selected areas. The percentages are based on the frequency of responses from approximately 370 questionnaires. SEER problem area evaluations include only battalions, since the areas of concern are based on problems which exist primarily at that level. Certain problems show noticeable differences between ARVN infantry battalions and special units (airborne, cavalry, Marines, and rangers) and, while not indicated on the chart, these are noted in the comments below. The problem areas in the order they appear on Chart 46 are as follows:
- (2) Inadequate Dependent Housing. Dependent housing has been a continual concern of ARVN, and major efforts to improve its quantity and quality are being made. Conditions have improved from the 4th Qtr CY 69, but 70 percent of advisors still considered the amount of housing to be inadequate, and 51 percent reported the quality as inadequate. Special units reported slightly less problems in dependent housing than ARVN infantry battalions.
- (3) Reinforcement. Nineteen percent of the advisors reported that their units failed to reinforce elements in contact with adequate speed and with sufficient strength half of the time or more, an improvement from the previous quarter. The problem was not as serious in special units as in ARVN infantry battalions.
- (4) Intelligence. The intelligence function in ARVN battalions has presented major problems as indicated by the responses concerning timeliness, collection efforts and security leaks. Forty-nine percent of advisors reported that the intelligence received by the unit was untimely 50 percent or more of the time during the fourth quarter. Efforts to collect intelligence were judged inadequate in 13 percent of the units; the special unit percentage was greater than that of ARVN infantry. While not displayed on the chart, it was noted that advisors reported most units as reacting appropriately to available intelligence most of the time, with 19 percent reporting it as a problem. There was reason to believe that the enemy was sometimes forewarned on the unit's combat operations by security leaks. Approximately 27 percent of the advisors reported this area as a problem, with the percentage in ARVN infantry organizations being less than that of special units.

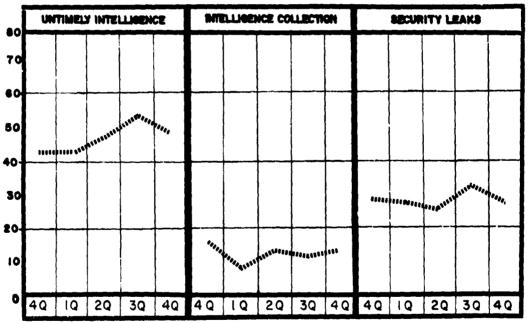
75

Chart 46-I

BATTALION PROBLEM AREAS

PERCENT OF ADVISORS REPORTING PROBLEMS

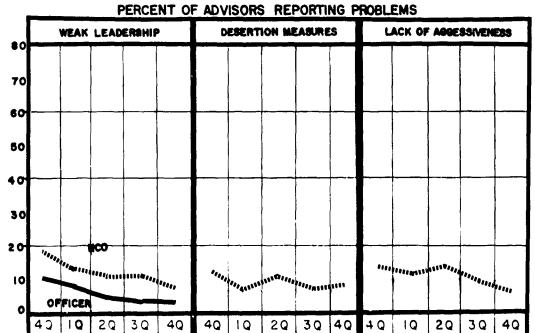


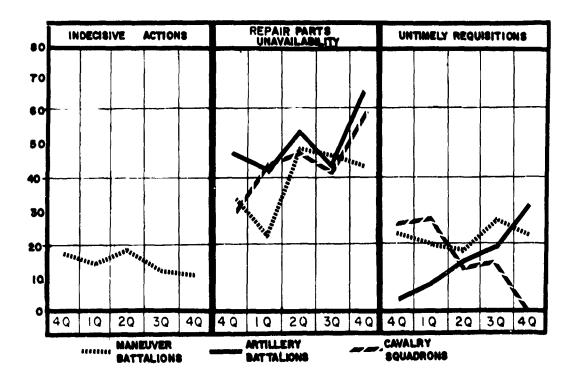


""" MANEUVER BATTALIONS

Chart 46-II

BATTALION PROBLEM AREAS





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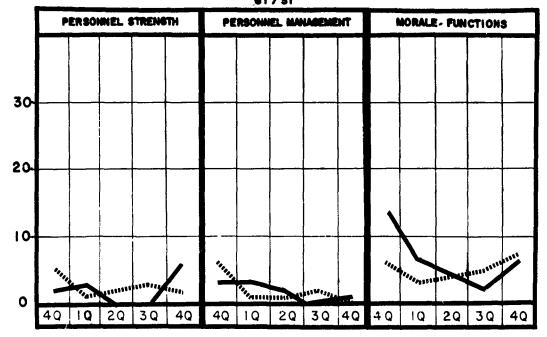
- (5) <u>Leadership</u>. Eight percent of the advisors reported that NCO leadership capability was a problem. Company grade officer leadership ability was also reported as inadequate by three percent of the advisors during the fourth quarter. The leadership problem was greater in ARVN infantry battalions than in special units.
- (6) <u>Desertions</u>. Desertions are a continuing problem in ARVN, and have been receiving command emphasis. However, unit commanders' actions designed to cope with the desertion problem were reported to be inadequate in eight percent of the ARVN maneuver battalions. The problem was not as great in special units.
- (7) Aggressiveness. Seven percent of the advisors reported that units fought aggressively one-half of the time or less, which was an improvement from the previous quarter. This problem was greater in ARVN infantry battalions than in special units.
- (8) <u>Indecisive Actions</u>. Some unit commanders failed to take decisive action when the opportunity arose. Approximately 11 percent of the advisors reported this occurred 50 percent or more of the time in the fourth quarter, with the problem being the same in ARVN infantry battalions and in special units.
- (9) Repair Parts Availability. The availability of repair parts was reported to be inadequate in a large number of units. This problem was particularly serious in artillery battalions and armored cavalry squadrons, where some mission essential equipment was deadlined for lack of repair parts. Advisors reported that the supply system has been distorted by failure of units to properly requisition items. In those portions of Chart 46 dealing with repair parts unavailability and untimely requisitions, artillery units have been added and cavalry squadrons portrayed separately from other maneuver battalions to emphasize the seriousness of this problem in those units. The artillery and cavalry showed significant regression in the availability of repair parts this quarter. The artillery also regressed significantly in requisitioning, while the cavalry improved in this area. Other maneuver battalions improved slightly in both areas.

e. Staff Problem Areas.

- (1) Chart 47 covers selected staff functions reported as inadequate in the SEER questionnaire by advisors to ARVN/VNMC organizations. The problem area functions are grouped separately by maneuver battalion staffs, and by regiment, group, brigade and division staffs, since battalions usually have experienced greater difficulty in staff operations than higher units. While the analysis includes all staff functions for completeness, the G1/S1 and most of the G4/S4 functions appear to be operating effectively due to the low number of advisors reporting these as problems.
- (2) G1/S1 Functions. The personnel and morale functions of battalion staffs have shown mixed improvement during the last quarter, with a slight regression being reported for higher staffs. The chart presents percentages of inadequate ratings for the G1/S1 section in the following categories:
- (a) Maintains organization strength, keeps records, and arranges for replacements.
- (b) Supervises personnel management by classifying, assigning, promoting and transferring troops.
- (c) Develops and maintains morale through personnel services, decorations and awards, and graves registration.
- (3) $\underline{G2/S2}$ Functions. The intelligence functions for all staffs have shown almost no improvement since the 4th Qtr CY 69. The chart presents percentages of inadequate ratings of the G2/S2 section in the following categories:
- (a) Supervises, coordinates, and plans intelligence collection activities.
- (b) Processes intelligence information through recording, evaluation and interpretation, and disseminates intelligence.
 - (c) Plans and supervises counterintelligence activities.
- (4) G3/S3 Functions. The operations and training functions have shown erratic behavior since the 4th Qtr CY 69. The chart presents percentages of inadequate ratings of the G3/S3 section in the following categories:

Chart 47-I

GI/SI AND G2/S2 STAFF FUNCTION PROBLEM AREAS PERCENT OF ADVISORS REPORTING PROBLEMS 01/SI



62/82

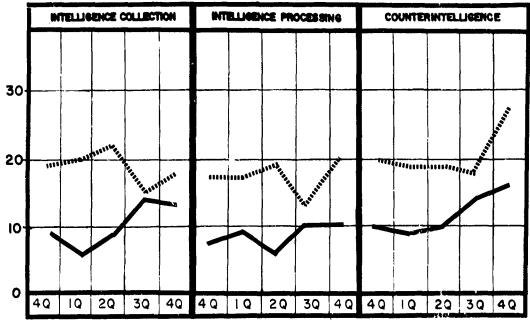
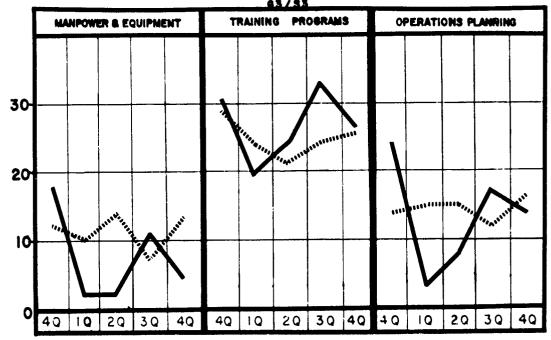
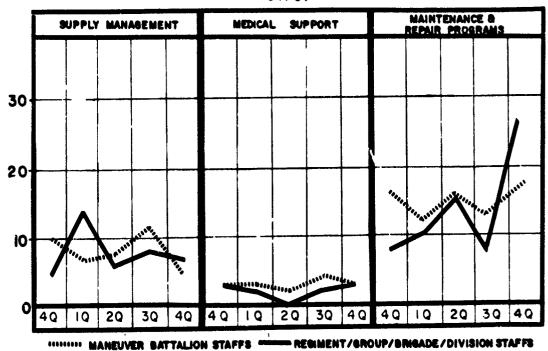


Chart 47-II

G3/S3 AND G4/S4 STAFF PROBLEM AREAS PERCENT OF ADVISORS REPORTING PROBLEMS



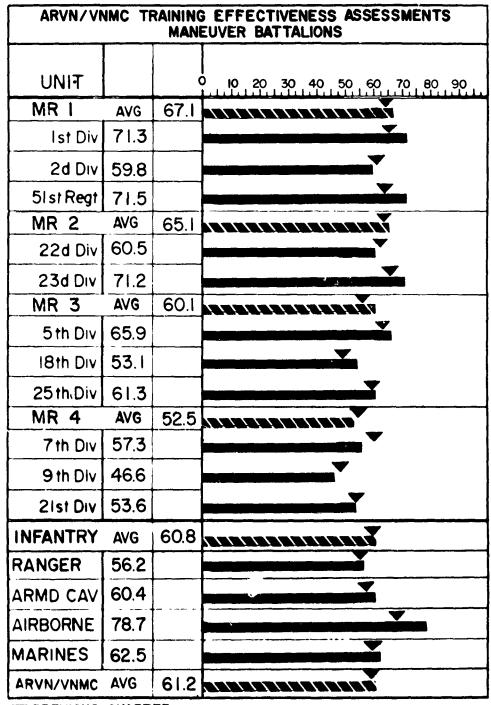
84/34



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- (a) Analyzes missions, recommends priorities for utilization of manpower and equipment, and recommends requirements for tables of equipment and organization.
- (b) Analyzes the training situation and proposes and implements training programs.
- (c) Analyzes the tactical situation, develops courses of action, and makes recommendations to the commander for operations.
- (5) G4/S4 Functions. The logistics functions show little improvement since the 4th Qtr CY 69, with both levels of staff regressing in maintenance. The chart presents percentages of inadequate rating of the G4/S4 section in the following categories:
- (a) Determines requirements for, procures, stores and allocates supplies.
 - (b) Makes provision for adequate medical support.
- (c) Formulates, coordinates and supervises maintenance and repair programs.
- f. Training Assessment. Training programs continue to receive emphasis in developing ARVN/VNMC effectiveness.
- (1) Training Effectiveness. The 4th Qtr CY 70 training effectiveness evaluations presented in Chart 48 are based on advisors' responses to 16 different questions on frequency of training programs, results from training programs, and the manner in which training programs are conducted. MR 1 and MR 2 organizations displayed an overall improvement from the previous quarter, and were above the ARVN/VNMC average. MR 3 units also improved this quarter, but were still below average. MR 4 regressed from the previous quarter and were below average. All special units improved this quarter, so that the overall ARVN/VNMC assessment was higher than for the third quarter.

Chart 48

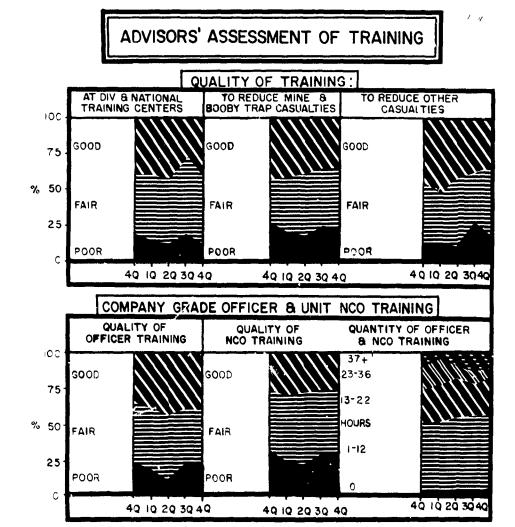


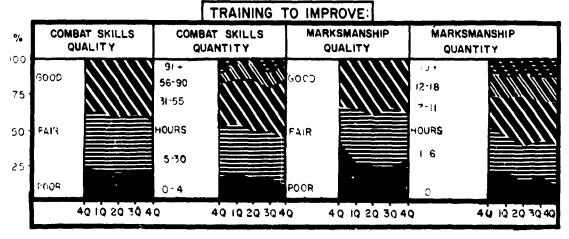
T PREVIOUS QUARTER

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- (2) Training at Division Training Schools and National Training Centers (Chart 49). The quality of training at division training schools and National Training Centers improved markedly. Advisors reported improvement since the previous quarter, and only 14 percent rate such training to be in the "poor" category.
- (3) Training to Reduce Casualties (Chart 49). Training to reduce casualties has been separated into two categories: mine and booby trap casualties, and casualties from other causes. The number of advisors reporting the quality of training to reduce mine and booby trap casualties as "poor" decreased slightly to 23 percent. Reports rating the training to reduce other casualties as "poor" decreased to 14 percent. Both categories, however, showed a slight decrease in the amount of "good" quality training.
- (4) Training of Officers and NCOs (Chart 49). The evaluation of the quality of training received by company grade officers and unit NCOs shows a slight regression this quarter. The number of advisors reporting "poor" quality training decreased to 22 percent for officer training and increased to 33 percent for NCO training. The quantity of in-place leadership and responsibility training received by company grade officers and unit NCOs decreased from the third quarter.
- (5) Training to Improve Combat Skills (Chart 49). The quality of training to improve combat skills has improved slightly from the third quarter, and the quantity of such training has increased substantially. During the fourth quarter, 22 percent of the advisors reported this training to be 'poor', and there was a reduction from 48 to 41 percent who stated their units conducted such training for 30 hours or less during the entire quarter.
- (6) Marksmanship Training (Chart 49). The quality of marksmanship training declined this quarter, and 29 percent of the advisors rated the training as "poor." The amount of marksmanship training increased since the previous quarter. The number of units receiving no marksmanship training decreased from 16 to 10 percent.

Chart 49



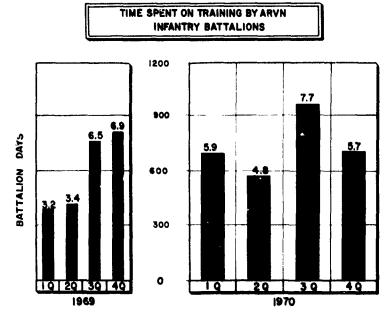


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- (7) Time Spent on Training by ARVN Infantry Battalions.
- (a) Training Time. Time spent by ARVN organizations on training decreased as units devoted more time to combat operations. This category reflects total time devoted by battalions to training and provides for combining the time spent by smaller units into battalion-days. Time spent on major training programs, such as national and division level training, is also included. Chart 50 depicts a decrease in total time spent on training. There was, however, considerable variation in the time reported by each organization, with only one percent reported by the 7th Division and over 22 percent by the 23d Division.
- (b) Refresher Training. Training programs for the maintenance of unit combat proficiency are conducted at training centers as unit refresher training (a four week course for infantry battalions), or as command-supervised in-place training. Each unit is required to complete refresher training once every three years. Chart 51 shows the percent of ARVN infantry battalions and special units which have either completed battalion refresher training since 1967, were in training on 31 December 1970, or were overdue refresher training on that date. The 1st and 2d Divisions were the only organizations having their battalion training completed for the three year period. An accelerated program to provide refresher training was planned for 1970, but increased combat activity caused cancellation of approximately half of this training. The use of training facilities for Cambodian forces had very little, if any, adverse effort on the program.

Chart 50

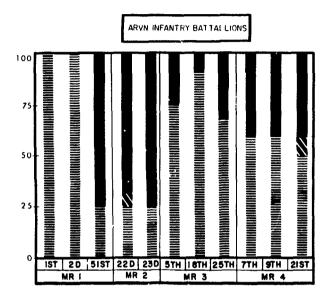


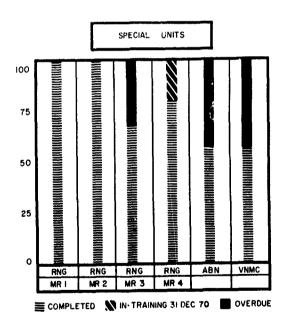
FIGURES INDICATE PERCENT OF TIME DEVOTED TO TRAINING

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Chart 51

ARVN/VNMC REFRESHER TRAINING





- 5. (C-NOFORN) Vietnamese Naval Forces Evaluation.
 - a. Introduction.
- (1) This report addresses the operational effectiveness of the Vietnamese Navy (VNN). The report is based on the Naval Forces Evaluation System (NFES), a subsystem of SEER.
- (2) In measuring the operational effectiveness of the VNN there are three major areas of interest:
 - (a) Improvement and Modernization
 - (b) Operational Performance
 - (c) Operational Results
- (3) Although unquantifiable results frequently overshadow the quantifiable ones, a general feel for the situation can be obtained by examining the factors that make up these areas.
 - (4) A glossary of acronyms is included at the end of the section.
 - b. Summary of Performance.
 - (1) Effectiveness.
 - (a) Craft turnovers are on schedule.
 - (b) Supply center performance is satisfactory.
- (c) The VNN measure of effort (craft employment) was satisfactory during the quarter.
- (d) The level of enemy initiated activity on the MR 3 and MR 4 waterways increased slightly over the previous quarter. Total personnel casualties increased by a third, and VNN craft lost or damaged were more than double those of the 3d Qtr CY 70. These casualties resulted primarily from mine and rocket attacks against the VNN units.
- (e) The VNN assumed command of two operations (Breezy Cove and Search Turn), and four operations which were joint operations under VNN command became unilateral VNN operations, as the last of the small combatant craft were turned over to the VNN. Of fourteen operations currently active, two are combined operations under USN command; all others are unilateral VNN operations with, in most cases, USN advisors attached. The two combined operations, Solid Anchor and Market Time Outer Barrier, are scheduled to become unilateral VNN operations by mid-1971.

(2) Problem Areas.

- (a) Forces are short of officers and petty officers due to the rapid expansion of the VNN. Ninety percent of the officer strength is programmed to be attained by December 1971; this is an improvement over previous plans, which indicated attainment of the goal in May 1972: Ninety percent of the authorized petty officer strength is scheduled to be attained by June 1972, which indicates a slippage of about six months from previous plans. Percentage of authorized strength in the higher ranks is a severe problem which will persist for several years to come.
- (b) Civilian repair facilities and shippard strengths remain below a satisfactory level. Recent plans have set a slightly higher programmed level of civilian personnel; June 1972 is the target date set to attain 3,200 on-board work force. The reported count for the quarter is nearly 300 less than that reported for the previous quarter.

c. Improvement and Modernization.

- (1) Improvement and Modernization will be measured by examining:
 - (a) Craft Inventories.
 - (b) Personnel Strengths.
 - (c) Training.
 - (d) Logistics.

(2) Craft Inventories.

(a) Actual and planned VNN combat and logistics lift craft are shown in Table 2. Craft assets are made available to the VNN through Military Assistance Service Funded (MASF) deliveries and turnover of incountry USN assets. The craft turnover is on schedule.

TABLE 2

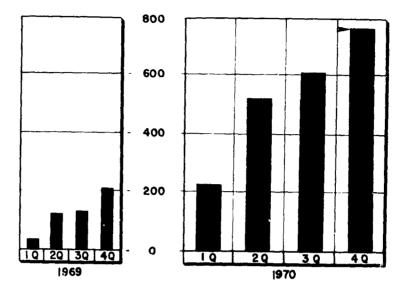
ACTUAL AND PLANNED VNN CRAFT INVENTORIES

CATEGORY	ON HAND END CY 69:	ON HAND 31 DEC 70:	PLANNED 30 JUN 72:
Offshore Surveillance			
PC, PCE	7	9	9
PCF, WPB	41	133	133
DER, WHEC	0	0	4
•	48	142	145
Inshore Surveillance		_ · _	2.10
JUNKS	246	246	246
MSC, PGM	23	23	23
HARBOR, MINE-DEFENSE CRAFT	0	103	109
	269	372	378
Riverine Craft			
RIVER ASSAULT CRAFT	109	224	224
PBR	90	293	293
PRE-ACTOV INVENTORY	274	274	274
	473	791	791
Logistics Craft			
HEAVY LIFT (LST, LSM, LCU, YOG, AKL)		28	34
LIGHT LIFT (LCM, BARGES, ETC)	5 6	71	197
TENDERS AND SUPPORT CRAFT	_19	_28	44
	96	127	275
TOTAL CRAFT	886	1432	1590

- (b) Chart 52 shows the cumulative craft turnover to the VNN since 1 January 1969. This shows all craft, including small craft such as Boston whalers, picket boats and barges. During 4th Qtr CY 70, a total of 159 craft were delivered to the VNN, including the last of the riverine craft, and nearly the last of the offshore and inshore surveillance craft. Logistics craft delivery is also on schedule, with the last turnover scheduled for mid-1972, when the VNN assumes full responsibility for all logistics and maintenance support.
- (3) Personnel Strength. Chart 53 shows the VNN personnel strength expansion from 1st Qtr CY 69. The personnel strength is 39,353, and is composed of 3,739 officers, 7,014 petty officers, and 28,600 enlisted men. The number of personnel in the pipeline (5,813) is a substantial reduction from last quarter's reported figure of 11,914, but is still about double the expected long-term program pipeline. The pipeline reduction is indicative of increasing personnel stabilization, as the VNN has attained its program strength, and further recruiting will be largely for officer candidate training and enlisted attrition.
- (a) Ship, craft, and support activity personnel manning levels are displayed in Table 3 as percentages of allowances.

Chart 52

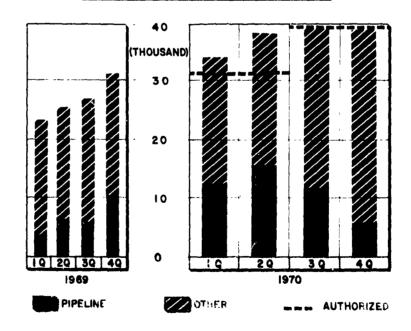
USN CRAFT TURNED OVER TO VNN (CUMULATIVE SINCE JAN. 1969)



TURNOVER GOAL

Chart 53

VNN PERSONNEL ASSIGNED



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TABLE 3

PERSONNEL MANNING LEVELS

CATEGORY	AS OF 31 DEC 70
Coastal Surveillance Officer Petty Officer Enlisted TOTAL	70% 42% 123% 90%
River Security/Interdiction Officer Petty Officer Enlisted TOTAL	60% 30% 150% 95%
River Assualt/Interdiction Officer Petty Officer Enlisted TOTAL	63% 29% 126% 86%
Logistic Lift Officer Petty Officer Enlisted TOTAL	84% 47% 134% 96%
Pipeline, Training Facilities, & Support Activities Officer Petty Officer Enlisted TOTAL	57% 94% 189% 126%
Civilian Repair	82%

(b) All categories are short of officers and petty officers. Continued training outposts have improved the manning levels for the combatant forces. The authorized strength of 39,611 requires 5,940 officers; at the end of the 4th Qtr CY 70, the on-board count was 63 percent of the requirement. Revised schedules indicate that ninety percent of the authorized officer strength will be on board by December 1971, and 100 percent by February 1973. Similarly, petty officer strength at the end of the quarter was 51 percent of the authorized 13,863. Ninety percent of authorized strength is scheduled for attainment in June 1972, and 100 percent in November 1972. These dates for attaining specified percentages of strength have been adjusted from previous program target dates, and are based on improved estimates of procurement and training capacities.

- (c) Civilian repair facilities and shippard strengths remain below a satisfactory level. In the 4th Qtr CY 70, a revised total of 3,200 authorized personnel was established, with a target date of June 1972. Based on this figure, the authorized total as of 31 December 1970 was set at 2,400 personnel; the on-board count was 1,972, or 82 percent of authorized. Reported on-board strength during the previous quarter was 2,257 personnel. The shortage of skilled civilian personnel in the repair facilities has required augmentation with military personnel.
- (4) Training. Training programs to support asset turnover and to upgrade the competence level of the VNN fell short of the goals set forth for CY 70. Fourth quarter performance was a considerable improvement in almost all areas of training over 3d Qtr CY 70. Cumulative inputs to the training programs, as percentages of the number of personnel programmed to start training, are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4

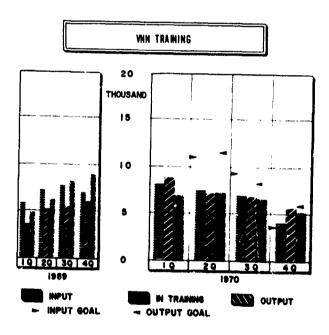
TRAINING

CATEGORY	CUMMULATIVE INPUT CALENDAR 1970 31 DEC 70	
Recruit	63%	
Basic Specialist	95%	
Petty Officer	89%	
Midshipman	92%	
Warrant Officer	111%	
English Language	92%	
Boat School	46%	
On-the-job Training, Crew	89%	
On-the-job Training, Other than craw	74%	
Off-shore (Outside Vietnam)	98%	

(a) The VNN programmed input reflects the available student capacity of programmed classes, and is not necessarily an indication of critical requirements or a failure to provide adequate input. For example, the 37 percent cumulative shortfall in recruit training for CY 70 appears to indicate recruiting problems, whereas the attainment of authorized strength in June led to incomplete filling of available spaces in recruit classes.

- (b) During the 4th Qtr CY 70, the input to several categories of schooling was in excess of 100 percent of programmed numbers. In general, this was due to late convening of classes which were scheduled to convene in previous months. OJT (Crew) was very high, with a reported input of 1795% of programmed input; this type of training is not severely limited by capacity requirements. Other courses, however, can run well above the programmed input, as the VNN will admit larger classes than programmed capacity if the personnel are available.
- (c) The lack of qualified enrollees in the English Language school caused shortfall in the actual number of inputs. A similar shortfall in off-shore training was caused by the non-availability of LDNN (VNN SEAL) officer trainees.
- (d) Chart 54 shows the total VNN training inputs and outputs for each quarter in 1969 and 1970, as well as the number of personnel in training at the end of each quarter.

Chart 54



(5) Logistics.

- (a) Logistics performance will be measured by examining:
 - 1 Supply Center Performance.
 - 2 Transportation Performance .
 - 3 Craft Availability.

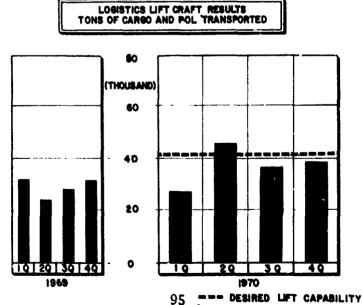
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(b) Supply Center Performance. VNN Supply Center performance data, and standards established for the RVNAF Improvement and Modernization Management System (RIMS), are listed in Table 5. Rejection rate is the percentage of requisitions submitted which were incomplete or improperly submitted, and were therefore rejected. Demand accommodation is the percent of valid requisitions which are for items on the Supply Center load lists, whether or not the items ordered were in stock. Stockage satisfaction measures the percent of those items which are in stock, if the requisitioned item is on the load list. Customer satisfaction measures the percent of valid requisitions which are filled from the load list of the Supply Center. Taken together, the indicators reveal that the Supply Center has a valid load list and is able to meet customer demands. Review of the Supply Center performance during the entire year shows that during the first quarter, the average requisition load was under 8,800 requisitions per month, and by the fourth quarter this load had risen to over 14,000 requisitions per month. For the month of December, the requisition load was 17,325; and for that month, all the effectiveness indicators were about as shown for the quarter. Thus, as the load on the Supply Center approximately doubled during the year, indicated performance continued to meet the required standards.

TABLE 5
SUPPLY EFFECTIVENESS

INDICATOR	DESIRED	SATISFACTORY	30 SEP 70
Requisition Rejection Rate	10%	15%	10%
Demand Accommodation	90%	75%	85%
Stockage Satisfaction	85%	75%	77%
Customer Satisfaction	70%	60%	65%

Chart 55

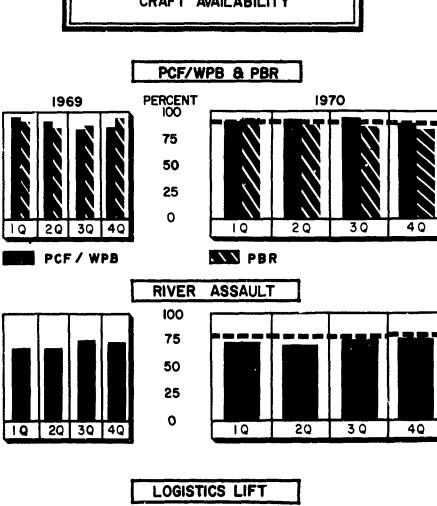


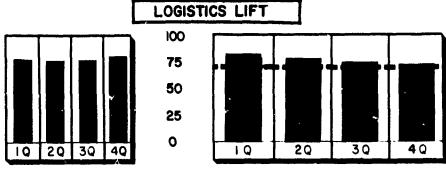
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- (c) Transportation Performance. The number of tons of cargo and POL lifted by the logistic flotilla, and the RIMMS standard, are shown on Chart 55. The desired standard is based on average capacities and a 70 percent utilization of craft. During the 4th Qtr CY 70, craft availability and employment continued to meet at least the satisfactory levels established by RIMMS. Logistic lift increased over that reported for the 3d quarter, and indicates a long-term increasing trend since 2d Qtr CY 69, interrupted only by the exceptional performance during the Cambodian operations in early 1970. The continued shortfall below the desired level of logistic lift is indicative of the inefficiency of scheduling and cargo handling imposed by JGS control of the major logistic craft, with the previously reported problems of short notice, short loading, and no backloading of cargo.
- (d) <u>Craft Availability</u>. Availability is a gross measure of VNN ability in craft maintenance and supply of spare parts. The USN and VNN presently have a single logistic tail, and USN facilities are responsible for the support of VNN craft until the turnover of all repair facilities is complete in FY 72. The indicator is, therefore, currently a measure of the combined effort to maintain PCFs, PBRs and RAC. Since the VNN facilities maintain the older craft, the availability of such craft (e.g., logistics lift vessels) is a truer measure of strictly VNN capability, when consideration is given to the fact that some of these craft are 15 years old.
- 1 If a craft is capable of getting underway, it is considered available. The indicator does not measure the operability of armament, communications equipment, or auxiliary engineering equipment.
- $\underline{2}$ The availability of selected craft is indicated on Chart 56.
- a PCF/WPB availability dropped to the same level as reported during the first quarter of CY 70. The inventory of PCF/WPBs is now approximately three times that at the start of the year, and the entire Market Time Inner Barrier operations are supported from the VNN inventory.
- b PBR availability dropped to 83 percent, 7 percent below the desired standard. While this still exceeds the "satisfactorv" standard of 80 percent, a continuing downtrend in the availability of PBRs has continued for the entire year, and may be cause for concern if not reversed. Forty-one PBRs were added to the inventory during this quarter, and the total inventory in this category has tripled during the year.
- c River assault craft (RAID, RAG, and RID) remain below the desired standard of 80%, but the 77% availability sustained over the 3d and 4th quarters, in face of substantial operations in the Delta and U Minh Forest, are indicative of good performance in craft maintenance.
- $\frac{d}{d}$ Availability of logistic lift craft declined for the third quarter in a row, but still remain one percent above the desired availability standard of 70%.

Chart 56

CRAFT AVAILABILITY





- DESIRED AVAILABILITY

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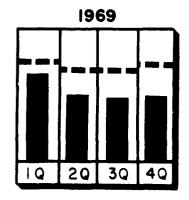
d. Operational Performance.

- (1) Operational performance will be measured by examining:
 - (a) Craft Employment.
 - (b) Performance Indicators.
- (2) Craft Employment. Employment is a measure of the VNN level of activity. A craft is employed if it gets underway. A fleet command ship, however, is considered employed the entire time it is deployed from Saigon, even if it is in port. The indicator does not reveal whether the unit was gainfully employed. The indicator must be used in conjunction with advisors' reports and the performance indicators. Charts 57 and 58 show quarterly craft employment statistics for 1969 and 1970.
- (a) The standards for employment were based, for older craft, upon past VNN performance, and for newer assets (PCF and WPB), on past USN performance.
- (b) Coastal surveillance craft employment continued to stand above the satisfactory level, and slightly below the desired level of employment. The employment of PCF and WPB, the major craft assigned to this mission, continued above the desired standard of 50 percent employment.
- (c) River security craft employment continued to be above the desired standard, participating in the various operations in the rivers and canals of Military Regions 1, 3, and 4.
- (d) River Assault Craft (RAG, RAID, RID) employment dropped slightly from that reported for the previous quarter, but still stood well above the standard for satisfactory employment.
- (e) Logistic lift craft employment, about 60%, was midway between satisfactory (55%) and desired (65%) standards. More efficient scheduling could improve this performance, as craft availability, reported above, was 71%.
- (3) Performance Indicators. The four indicators listed in Table 6 were developed to give an indication of the performance of three major VNN operating groups. These indicators have been normalized (averaged over all craft in a specific group), and have meaning only when compared to a standard. The standard values are based on the performance of USN units operating in the specified areas prior to 1970. The VNN performance indicators for 4th Qtr CY 70 are as listed in Table 6, and were derived from VNN operational summaries and advisors' spot reports. For this period, the indicators show a fairly light level of activity, except for the RAIDs during the month of December. The large figure for friendly

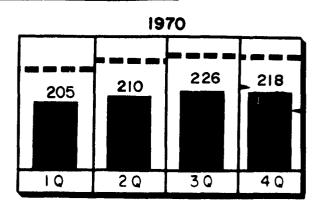
Chart 57

VIETNAMESE NAVAL CRAFT EMPLOYMENT

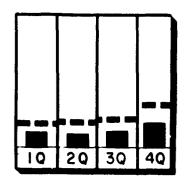
COASTAL SURVEILLANCE CRAFT

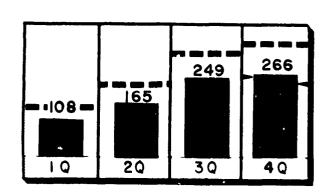






RIVER SECURITY CRAFT





- - ASSIGNED

EMPLOYED

- DESIRED EMPLOYMENT

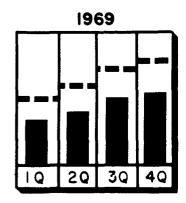
- SATISFACTORY EMPLOYMENT

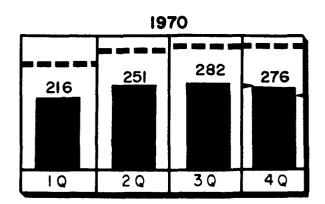
99

Chart 58

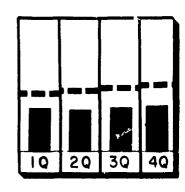
VIETNAMESE NAVAL CRAFT EMPLOYMENT

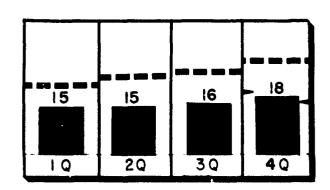
RIVER ASSAULT CRAFT





LOGISTICS LIFT CRAFT





- - - ASSIGNED

EMPLOYED

- DESIRED EMPLOYMENT

- SATISFACTORY EMPLOYMENT

100

casualties per unit, and low figures for enemy eliminated and boats damaged/destroyed per unit reflect an increased enemy emphasis on ambush tactics in the 3d and 4th Riverine Areas. In general, an evaluation of VNN unit performance should take into account the performance indicators shown; these should be subjected to value judgment based on the employment of forces, the enemy strategy, the level of operations, environmental factors and any other pertinent information available. From these considerations, a relative picture of VNN performance and readiness can be obtained. In operations such as Giant Slingshot, where VNN river patrol groups were integrated with USN river divisions, it was difficult to detect any differences in readiness and training of the two navies.

TABLE 6

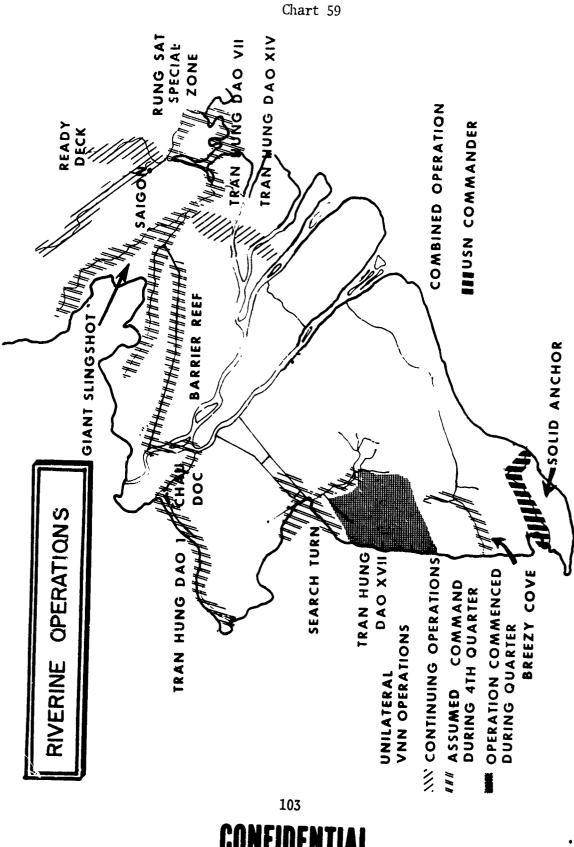
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Indicator	STANDARD	OCT	NOV	DEC
Coastal Divisions				
Boats Damaged/Destroyed per Unit Incidents per Unit Friendly Casualties per Unit Enemy Eliminated per Unit	.03 .54 .10 .26	.06	.02	.01
River Patrol Divisions				
Boats Damaged/Destroyed per Unit Incidents per Unit Friendly Casualties per Unit Enemy Eliminated per Unit	.37 .85 .15 .52	.05	.07	
River Assault & Interdiction Div	isions			
Boats Damaged/Destroyed per Unit Incidents per Unit Friendly Casualties per Unit Enemy Eliminated per Unit	.27 .17 .27 .22	-	.12	.04 .12 .41 .05

(a) Coastal Flotillas. The VNN has five coastal flotillas composed of WPBs and PCFs. Four of these flotillas are assigned to Market Time Inner Barrier stations, and the fifth flotilla, equipped solely with PCFs, is assigned to operations in the Mekong Delta. The VNN operates the entire Market Time Inner Barrier; all outer barrier stations are manned by USN vessels. The turnover of the Inner Barrier was completed in September 1970; with the turnover of the Outer Barrier scheduled for June 1971, this part of the ACTOV program will be completed.

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- (b) River Patrol Divisions. During 4th Qtr CY 70, 41 PBRs were turned over to the W.N. The number of River Patrol Divisions (RPD) rose from 12 to 14; each of these RPDs is assigned 20 PBRs, with the exception of RPD 65. The RPDs are tasked with maintaining the security of the waterways, primarily in MR 3 and 4. RPD 65, with ten craft assigned, operates out of Binh Thuy with two missions, training of boat crews and escort group operations in the Delta waterways.
- (c) Other River Forces. In addition to the RPDs, the VNN operates River Assault Interdiction Divisions (RAIDs) and River Interdiction Divisions (RIDs). Both types of units are composed of approximately 15 boats per division, made up of ASPBs, CCBs, ATCs and monitors. The craft mix may vary with the assigned mission, location and type of craft available. There are also 13 River Assault Groups (RAGs) equipped with craft available to the VNN prior to the ACTOV program, largely old French and US equipment, including LCVPs. The addition of 39 River Assault Craft during 4th Qtr CY 70 allowed the formation of three more RIDs, to make a total of nine. The nine RIDs were employed in operations Giant Slingshot, Solid Anchor, Breezy Cove, Tran Hung Dao I and Tran Hung Dao VIII. The six PAIDs were employed in Search Turn, Solid Anchor and the Mekong Delta, including operations in Cambodia, where three RAIDs were employed during much of the quarter. The PAGs were employed in 'IR 3 and 4, assigned to general security, convoy escort and interdiction.
- e. Areas of Operational Responsibility. Chart 59 shows the location of the various riverine operations in MR 3 and MR 4. The combined operations join USN and VNN personnel in the same fighting effort, with the VNN eventually assuming total control of these operations.



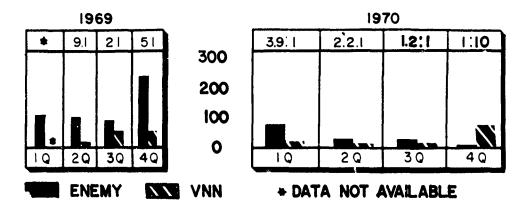
- (1) During the 4th Qtr CY 70, VNN assumed command of operations Breezy Cove and Search Turn, which were combined operations under USN command prior to this period.
- (2) During this quarter, combined operations already under VNN control became unilateral operations, with only USN advisors; these operations included Giant Slingshot, Barrier Reef, Tran Hung Dao I and the Rung Sat Special Zone.
- (3) During this quarter, one major operation in the U Minh Forest area was commenced. This operation includes ARVN and VNN elements; the VNN operation, Tran Hung Dao XVII, commenced on 1 Dec 70 and is shown on chart 59.
- (4) Two small operations which have been continuing with VNN units, as unilateral VNN operations, have been included on the chart for the first time. These operations, Tran Hung Dao VIII and Tran Hung Dao XIV, are in the area formerly covered by USN operation Blue Shark, but were independent VNN operations from their inception.
- (5) Not shown in the chart are the operations in MR 1, known as Chi Lang I (a unilateral VNN operation), and the Market Time operations. Market Time Inner Barrier, now designated Tran Hung Dao XV, is a unilateral VNN operation; Market Time Outer Barrier, a combined operation with USN commander, is scheduled to become a unilateral VNN operation in early 1971.
- f. Operational Results. Operational results attained by the VNN during 1969 and 1970 are shown on chart 60. While an unfavorable ratio is indicated in the comparison of craft captured, destroyed and damaged, this is misleading, as it shows only those enemy craft which were destroyed or damaged by the VNN. The USN air support for VNN destroyed or damaged another 348 craft, changing the ratio to a more acceptable 5.1:1. There was a similar large contribution to the "enemy eliminated" due to air support, as USN and US Army aircraft killed or captured an additional 342 enemy while supporting Vietnamese naval operations. The total VNN personnel casualties increased 44 percent over the previous quarter, and the total vessels destroyed or damaged more than doubled, indicating an increased exposure and targeting of the VNN in riverine operations.

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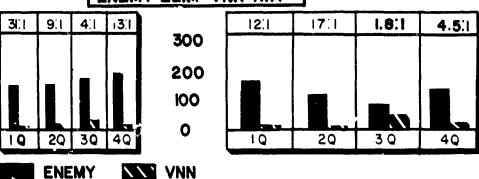
Chart 60

VIETNAMESE NAVY RESULTS

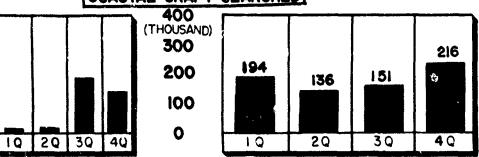
ENEMY-VNN CRAFT CAPTURED, DESTROYED, AND DAMAGED



ENEMY ELIM-VNN KIA



COASTAL CRAFT SEARCHED



105

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ACTOVLOG Accelerated Turnover Logistics Program AKL Attack Cargo, Light **ASPB** Assault Support Patrol Boat ATC Armored Troop Carrier Command and Control Boat CCB Coastal Zone CZ DER Destroyer Escort, Radar Joint General Staff (Vietnamese) JGS Landing Craft, Mechanized, Minesweeper Landing Craft, Mechanized LCM1 LCM Landing Craft, Mechanized Mark 8 (large LCM) LCM-8 LCU Landing Craft, Utility Landing Chart, Other Landing Ship, Infantry, Large Landing Ship, Support, Large Landing Ship, Medium Landing Ship, Tank Military Assistance Service Funded LSIL LSSL LSM LST MASF MI MS Motor Launch Mine Sweeper MR Military Region **MSC** Coastal Minesweeper OUT On the Job Training PBR Patrol Boat River PC Patrol Craft Patrol Craft, Escort Patrol Craft, Fast PCE **PCF PGM** Patrol Motor Gunship RAC River Assault Craft RAG River Assault Group RAID River Assault and Interdiction Division RID River Interdiction Division RPD River Patrol Division **RSSZ** Rung Sat Special Zone Task Force TF

TF Task Force
TG Task Group

WHEC Coast ward Cutter, High Endurance

WPB Coast Guard Patrol Boat

YOG Coastal Oiler
YTL Small Yard Tug

ANNEX A

Enemy Contacts

Results per battalion in terms of number and hours of contact are shown in this annex for each major organization. Results are shown for total contacts, platoon-, company- and battalion-size contacts, and contacts by day and night.

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AV AV HRC AS	AN AV
PLATCON CONTACT BN STBN	PLATCON CONTACTS
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ANNEX B

Enemy Initiated Incidents and Results

Shown in this annex by division and separate regiment are the numbers of enemy initated incidents by type, whether day or night, and the resulting number of friendly KIA, WIA, MIA or captured; enemy eliminated; and weapons captured or lost.

			ENEMY	INITIA	TED INC	DENTS				
		CID N	EN DL	KIA N	FR DL	KIA N		IENDLY /IA/CAPT	WEAP LOST	
1ST DIV ASSAULT AMBUSH ATTACK BY FIRE TERR/SABO/HARS MINE/BOOBY TRAP	6 0 27 0 52	1 0 1 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	2 0 4 0 26	0 0 0 0 3	8 0 2 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0
2ND DIV		_	_			_				
ASSAULT AMBUSH ATTACK BY FIRE TERR/SABO/HARS MINE/BOOLY TRAP 51ST HEGT	0 1 3 5 58	2 1 2 1 9	0 0 0	24	1 0 4 1 33	1 0 2 0 9	7 0 5 2 130	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	4 0 0 0
ASSAULT AMBUSH ATTACK BY FIRE TERR/SABO/HARS MINE/BCOBY TRAP	0 0 1 0 53	0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 7	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 6 2	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

			ENEMY	INITIA	TED INCI	DENTS				
	IN DL	CID N	EN DL	KIA N	FR DL	KIA N		IENDLY MIA/CAPT	WEAP LOST	
22ND DIV										
ASSAULT AMBUSH ATTACK BY FIRE TERR/SABO/HARS MINE/BOOBY TRAP	2 1 3 0 26	0 2 3 1 2	5 2 0 0	0 2 3 0 0	0 0 3 0	0 2 3 0	1 50 1 54	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 0
23RD DIV			Ĭ	Ů	.	•	7	\ \ \	1	
ASSAULT AMBUS! ATTACK BY FIRE TERR/SABO/HARS MINE/BOOBY TRAP	0 0 0 0 6	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
42ND REG ASSAULT AMBUSH ATTACK BY FIRE TERR/SABO/HARS MINE/BOOBY TRAP	0 2 0 0 3	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 13 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 4 0 3	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
			ENEMY	INITIA	TED INC	DENTS				
		CID N	EN DL	KIA N	FR DL	KIA N		IENDLY MIA/CAPT	WEAP LOST	
5TH DIV										
ASSAULT	0	2	0	30	0	0	3	0	0	0
AMBUSH	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
ATTACK BY FIRE	3	3	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0
TERR/SABO/HARS MINE/BOOBY TRAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINE/BOOBY TRAP	30	2	7	0	13	0	95	0	1	2
18TH DIV							}			1
ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMBUSH	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
ATTACK BY FIRE	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
TERR/SABO/HARS MINE/BOOBY TRAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINE/BOOBY TRAP	2	1	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0
25TH DIV							1		J	
ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMBUSH .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ATTACK BY FIRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TERR/SABO/HARS MINE/BOCBY TRAP	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0
MINE/BOCBY TRAP	23	0	0	0	12	2	33	_0	0	l _o

			ENEMY	INITIA	TED INCI	DENTS				
		CID N	EN DL	KIA N	FR DL	KIA N		IENDLY MIA/CAPT	WEAP LOST	
7TP DIV										
ASSAULT AMBUSH ATTACK BY FIRE TERR/SABO/HARS MINE/BOOBY TRAP 9TH DIV	0 0 8 0 250	0 1 10 0 22	0 0 1 0	0 21 0	0 0 2 0 30	0 0 9 0 19	0 2 37 0 407	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0
ASSAULT AMBUSH ATTACK BY FIRE TERR/SABO/HARS MINE/BOOBY TRAP 21ST DIV	0 0 0 61	0 2 0 0 3	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 17	0 10 0 0 5	0 10 0 0 122	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	C O O O
ASSAULT AMBUSH ATTACK BY FIRE TERR/SABO/HARS MINE/BOOBY TRAP	1 3 0 76	7 0 11 1 7	6 1 0 0	43 0 8 0	0 0 1 0 46	3 0 23 0	50 0 32 0 243	2 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	47 2 2 0 0

			ENEMY	INITIA	TED INCI	DENTS				
	IN DL	CID	EN DL	KIA N	FR DL	KIA N		IENDLY 1IA/CAPT	WEAP LOST	
AIRBORNE ASSAULT AMBUSH ATTACK BY FIRE TERR, SABO/HARS MINE/BOOBY TRAP	0 0 0 0 5	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 8	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
CAVALRY ASSAULT AMBUSH ATTACK BY FIRE TERR/SABO/HARS MINE/BOOBY TRAP RANCERS	1 7 18 1 66	1 2 5 0 1	1 19 0 0	0 0 0 0	1 0 0 3 32	0 1 1 0	1 19 16 0 113	0 0. 0 0	0 0 0 0 6	1 7 1 0
ASSAULT AMBUSH ATTACK BY FIRE TERR/SABO/HARS MINE/BOOBY TRAP	3 6 3 1 128	0 1 10 0	0 0 0	0 5 6 0	0 3 2 0 31	0 0 3 0 6	20 11 27 1 300	0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	0 0 0

			ENEM	INITIA	TED INC	DENTS				
		CID N	EN DL	KIA N	FR DL	KIA N		IENDLY 11A/CAPT	WEAP LOST	
MARINES ASSAULT AMBUSH ATTACK BY FIRE TERR/SABO/HARS MINE/BOOBY TRAP	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 00	0 0 0 00	0 0 0 0 9	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 11	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
ASSAULT AMBUSH ATTACK BY FIRE TERR/SABO/HARS MINE/BOOBY TRAP										
ASSAULT AMBUSH ATTACK BY FIRE TERR/SABO/HARS MINE/BOOBY TRAP										

B-4

ANNEX C

Effort, Results and Caches Discovered

- 1. Distribution of effort as shown in this annex is the percent of time spent on the different types of operations by divisions and separate battalions. Distribution of effort is based on the actual number of battalion days spent on each type of operation, against the number of battalion days available. The following definitions apply to the operations used in this annex:
- a. <u>Combat Operations</u>. Offensive actions where the primary mission is to locate and neutralize VC/NVA main force units, their equipment, base areas, and lines of communication.
- b. Operations in Support of Pacification. Operations conducted in or adjacent to areas in which pacification is in progress.
- (1) <u>Pacification Active</u>. Offensive operations which have the purpose of protecting pacification areas by neutralizing enemy district, provincial, local, and/or guerrilla forces and enemy infrastructures. This can include reconnaissance in force, direct attacks against located enemy forces, cordon and search operations, long range patrols, and ambushes.
- (2) <u>Pacification Static</u>. Defensive operations which have the purpose of denying enemy access to pacification areas. This includes outpost, patrols, and strong points within the immediate vicinity of the protected area, and security and reserve missions which are in support of pacification.
- c. Rehabilitation. Time spent restoring a unit's physical and mental strength with rest and resupply.
- d. Reserve. Maneuver units, including alerted but not committed reaction force, are in reserve when so designated by the appropriate commander and not otherwise employed.
- e. Security Operations (Other than support of Pacification). Operations conducted to protect the population, military, and political and economic resources and installations.
- f. <u>Training</u>. Those missions in which forces are involved in training.
- 2. Pages C-2 to C-18 contain tabulations for distribution of effort (combat, security, pacification active, pacification static, reserve, training and rehabilitation), friendly KIA and enemy eliminated, captured or surrendered, weapons captured versus lost, and caches, as reported by all ARVN/VNMC organizations. Page C-18 contains tabulation for distribution of effort for the 3d Qtr CY 70 and the 4th Qtr CY 70 by major ARVN/VNMC organization.

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		UV 11S	REGT RATINGS	01 3EGT 02 3EGT 03 3EGT 54 3EGT	BN RATINGS	BN 01 REGT BN 01 REGT BN 01 REGT	00	34 02 REGT 34 02 REGT 54 02 REGT	02	03	200	3 4	54	AVERAGE	
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URT	EUT TING PAD ACTIVE		23•37 3•25 19•29		20.65	20.55	16.59	1.09	4.35	7.61	007	29.35	20.55	4.35	22.83	15.30
E=F0	POT TIME SECHALTY		24.18 10.33 2.99		29.35	18.48	50° 45°	17.	5.43	8. 70	9. 18	90.	7.61	93.	4.35	12.50
	PCT TIME CBT DPS	s,	52.17 65.76 29.62	S.	30°05	59.78	52-17	36.96	79.35	67.39	79.35	5.43	55.43	57.61	00•	49.18
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v	ENEWY CPTD SUR?	8		- F & F & F & F & F & F & F & F & F & F	5.1
RESUL TS	CAS RAT 13	8.2/1		4.3/1 3.5/1 6.8/1 1/2.7/1	8.2/1
	FRIENDLY KIA	30		41.04	7.5
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	PCT TIME PAC STATIC	. 82		1.09 .00 1.09	.81
ORT	POT TIME PAC ACTIVE	09*09		54.35 79.35 59.25 55.43	60.59
EFF	POT TIME SECURITY	23.37		29.35 16.30 33.70 14.13	23.36
	PC+ 1146 CBT 3PS	8.1.5	s	7.61 .00 6.52 18.46	8-15
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RESULTS	CAS RATIO	10.6/1 9.7/1 18.3/1		2.9/1 10.0/1 14.8/1 78.0/1 5.4/1 8.5/1 29.4/1 13.2/1 33.0/1	1
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	ENEW B.TM	202 213 293		23 11,8 21 21 27 7 27 11,47 7 66	
	PCI TIME PAC STATIC	.27 5.15 00°		.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	
ORT	PCT TIME PAC ACTIVE	30.43 36.58 11.61		7.61 94.57 19.57 18.68 48.91 46.35 75.00 10.87 34.73 .00	
EFF	PCT TIME SECURITY	7.88 13.32 31.25			
	PCT TIME CBT 3PS	5 46.74 22.83 48.64	v	75.28 64.13 2.17 42.39 23.91 23.91 34.78 8.70 44.57 26.09 52.17 71.74	
	UNITS	INF REGT RATINGS 40 2EGT 41 2EGT 47 REGT	INF BY RATINGS	001 8N 40 REGT 002 8N 40 REGT 003 8N 40 REGT 004 8N 41 REGT 002 8N 41 REGT 003 8N 41 REGT 004 8N 47 REGT 005 8N 47 REGT 006 8N 47 REGT 007 8N 47 REGT	
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	UNITS	INF REGT RATINGS	44 REGT 45 REGT 53 4EGT	INF BN RATINGS	001 BN 44 REGT 002 BN 44 REGT 003 BN 44 REGT 004 BN 44 REGT 001 BN 45 REGT 002 BN 45 REGT 004 BN 45 REGT 005 BN 53 REGT 005 BN 53 REGT 005 BN 53 REGT 005 BN 53 REGT 006 BN 53 REGT
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	133 LBS AMMD		~ ₩ ₩		c	~	C	٥,	٠ ,	m	-	ĸ	0	o 0	1.6
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RESULTS	GAS RATIS		1.9/2 1.9/1 3.9/1		1.4/1		1.0/1	25.0/1	3.3/7	1,0,1	3.7/1	10.5/1	1/6.0	1,4/1	3.5/1
	FRIENDL! KIA		8 11 11		~	۰۵	⊣ c	, -	m	Ю	m	~ (V C	~	2.4
	ENERY		15 07 16		CI	o r	ሳ ለ	25,	10	M	น	13.	<u>.</u>	13 13	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
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	PCT TIME CBT 3PS	S	92.39 63.86 66.30	Ş	16*86	93.48	84.78	65.22	55.43	85.87	83.70	47.83	43.48	90.22	74.18
	UNITS	INF REGT RATINGS	07 REGT 08 REGT 09 REGT	BN RATINGS	07	OV REGI	0	08	08	9.0 0.0	9 6	6	60	60	AVERAGE
		INF R		INF	001 64	00 3 EV									
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CACHES	MEAPONS IR CPTD LOST MEAPONS		0 102 1 0	۰.0		-	0	87	;-				23	, c	, ,		2 0 0 0	
RESULTS	CAS ENETY RATIO CPTD SURR		4.9/1 6	8.6/1 8		6 171 9	2.0/1	~	۰,	0	-	~	-	-			٠	
	FRIENDL! KIA R		25	81													0	
	ENEW BLIM		132	154		115	•	62	·	12	5	, %	106	77	æ	2	- m	
	PCT TIME PAC STATIC		00.	00,		.30	00.	00.	• 30	00.	00.	00.	00.	• 30	00*	00.	00*	
FORT	PCT TAME PAC		000	.30		00-	00.	00•	00.	00.	00•	00.	00•	00.	00.	00.	00.	
EFF	PUT TIME SECURITY		14.40	2.45		8.	00.	8	57.61	16.30	60.87	21.74	21.74	8	2.17	7.61	00.	
	PCY TIME CST OP S	λί	71.74	75.27	Ş	76.09	95.65	79.35	35.87	45.39	26.09	64-13	64.13	85.87	65.22	70.55	79.35	
	STINO	INF REGT RATINGS	43 4EGY 48 REGT	52 RECT	INF BR RATINGS	84 43	002 94 43 REGT	84 4 3	BN 43	B4 48	84 48	84 48	84 48	84 52	84 52	8V 52	BN 52	

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	WEAPONS CPTD LOST		22		60	۲	-	•	5.5
	, g		0		0	0	0	0	•
	EVEYY CPTD SURR		-		-	0	0	0	•5
RESUL TS	CI TAP		5.0/1			1.5/1	2.5/1	32.0/1	5.0/1
	FRIENDL1 (IA		20		0	17	7	-	5.0
	ELIM		66		¥	56	'n	32	24.8
	PCT TIME PAC STATIC		80**		15.30	00.	00.	.33	4-07
ORT	POT TIME NC CITVE		÷ 5.		00.	00.	2.17	-22	.54
SFORT	POT TIME SET URITY		26. 09		18.48	40.22	17.39	28.26	56.08
	ST TIME	s	57.07	s	56.52	58.70	19.35	33.70	57.06
	UNITS	INF REGT RATINGS	42 3EGT	INF BN RATINGS	001 BV 42 REGT	002 BV 42 REGT	00.3 84 42 KEG	004 BN 42 REGT	AVERAGE

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	JNS LOST		0 ~ 0		0000 04000000	
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	۲ ۷ گلهء		67		0000000 m000	5.2
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R ESUL T	CAS RAT IO		22.6/1 9.0/1 14.0/1		11.3/1 58.0/1 9.0/1 13.0/1 13.0/1 13.0/1 13.0/1 13.0/1 13.6/1 17.0/1	12.9/1
	FRIENDLY CIA		52 9		0 m = 0 0 0 0 m = 0	3.0
	ELIM ELIM		203 225 81		2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,2.7
	PCT TIME PAC STATIC		000			• 20
ORT	POT TIME PAC ACTIVE		.00 .00 52.17		.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	17.39
H H	POT TIME SECURITY		00.		19.57	1.63
	CST TIME	Š	100.00 94.29 42.93	S	100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 95.08 95.08 57.61 33.70 43.48	79.07
	UN ITS	INF REGT RATING	46 4EGT 49 REGT 50 REGT	INF BV	001 BW 46 REGT 002 BW 46 REGT 003 BW 46 REGT 004 BW 46 REGT 001 BW 49 REGT 003 BW 49 REGT 003 BW 49 REGT 004 BW 50 REGT 002 BW 50 REGT 003 BW 50 REGT 003 BW 50 REGT	AVERAGE
	EFFORT RESULTS CACHES	EFFORT POT TIME POT TIME PCT TIME ENEWY FRIENDLY CAS ENEWY WEAPONS 100 CST DPS SECURITY PAC BLIM (IA RATIO CPTD SUP? CPT) LOST WEAPONS FOOD	EFFORT POT TIME POT TIME PCT TIME ENEMY FRIENDLY CAS ENEMY WEAPONS 100 C3T DPS SECURITY PAC BLIDM (IA RATID CPTD SUPR SPT) LOST WEAPONS FOOD A	TIME POT TIME POT TIME ENEMY FRIENDLY GAS ENEWY WEAPONS FOOD SECURITY PAC PAC BLIM (IA RATI) ACTIVE STATIC 100-00 -00 -00 -00 -00 -00 -00 -00 -00 -	POIT TIME	FF ORT F

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				000		0	0	•	0	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	·
		WEAPONS 2PTD LOST		39 75 51			12				19							13.7
		ENEWY CPTD SURR		89 35 192 0 43 0			11 51											27.0 2.0
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	«	FRIENDLY (KIA R		28 28 17		т	51		*		m							•
		ENEMY F		104 377 220		108	101	98	76	17	129	135	85	45	.09	27	88	3
		PCT TINE PAC STATIC		000		•30	.02	°.	• 20	oc•	°.	00.	00.	.30	00.	00.	00.	ć
	ORT	PCT TIME PAC ACTIVE		91.30 3.53 8.42		91.30	91.30	91.30	91.30	00.	00.	6.52	7.51	00*	33.70	00.	00•	67.76
NO IS IA I C	EFF	PCT TIME SECURITY		8.70 25.00 13.59		8.70	8.70	8. 70	8. 70	25.00	25.00	21.74	28.26	34.78	5.43	8	14.13	76 37
		PCT TIME CET OPS	40	.00 61.96 66.85	14	8	00	00.	00.	63.04	69.57	60.87	54.35	52.17	54.35	92.39	68.48	;
4 CJRPS OT INFANTRY		. STI NU	INF REGT RATINGS	10 REGT 11 REGT 12 REGT	INF BN RATINGS		01 10	BN 10		BV 11	11 19	BN 11	84 11	84 12	Bv 12	BN 12		

•			1N.F		C-12	100 000									
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09 INFANTRY		281 DPS	165	86.96 77.72 89.13	es C	91.30									84.60
DIVISION		PCT TIME SECURITY		2.45 3.53		1.09	2.17	4.35	2.17	11.96	8	88	8	8	1.99
	ORT	PCT TIME PAC ACTIVE		000		000		9	9 6	. 20	00.	9	90	00.	• 22
		PCT TIME PAC STATIC				Ş	000	00.	ָ פֿרָ	200	.00	ָם פֿרָ		 	• 30
		ELET		95 269 269		61	33	25	~ <u>ç</u>	£ 5	31	(- (B (4. Q	38.3
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	RESULTS	CAS RAT IO		1.3/1 1.8/1 10.8/1		1.1/1	1.1/1	1.1/1	0.1/1	τ'ς τ'ς	1.6/1	10.8/1	7.3/1	11.5/1 22.5	3.0/1
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INF REGT RATINGS	ęs es													
31 REGT 32 REGT	41,85 63,86	16.85	1.90	10.60	222 255	17	13.2/1	37	00	* 2	m C	0 0	0 0	t
	47.01	23.91	15.69	00.	433	11	5.9/1	~	22	18	•	, v	00	n eo
INF BN RATINGS	es 6													
BN 31		13.04	00	13.06	æ	•	,,	ç	•	:	•	ć	(•
BN 31		10.87	00.	00.	2 4 2 6	^	2,5/1	2 ^	> C	;	> ~	0	5 6	o 0
84 31		11.96	00.	00.	9. 18	1 00	10.17	10	0	12	n 0) c	> C	o c
16 31		31.52	7.51	29.35	32	-	32.0/1	9	0	ķ	0	0	0	-
001 BN 32 KEGT	80.43	9.5	6.0	00.	711	6 0 (14.6/1	0	0	23	0	0	0	-
32		17.39			2.2	* 0 F	8.8/1	0 6	0 (17	0	in į	0	m
8v 32		11.96	000		2 0	- 1	, . , .	> <	9 0	o u	5	3.7	0 0	<u>ر</u>
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BN 33		28.26	.30	.00	123	56	4.4/1	0	0	. "	· c	۰ د	,	v
84 33		38.04	14.13	00.	123	16	7.7/1	-	0	7	, c	۰ ۸	,	۰ ۳
BN 33		14.13	• 00	• 20	120	11	7.1/1	•	·	14	0	.0	0	0
AVERAGE	20.90	16.84	5.79	3.53	76.0	9.6	1,9,1	4-1	1.8	13.4	2	7.7	c	,

C-13

CORPS 21 INFANTRY DIVISION

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CAC		WEA PONS	08	0	0	0	63	4	0	-	0	16.4
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	WEAPONS	2PT) LJST	•	22	င	16	0	27	0	'n	0	8.4
	<u>></u>	SUAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	°.
ن م	EVENY	CPTD SURR	-	10	0	6	0	10	-	m	0	3.7
RESUL TS	CAS RAT IO		1/0/9	6.3/1		17.0/1		16.3/1	3.0/1	1.2/1		6.7/1
	FRIENDL!		^	0	0	9	0	m	7	6	0	3.4
	ENEMY		5	57		99	, F-1	Q. ²	9	11	α,	22.7
	PCT TIME		00,	00	00.	00.	00.	• 30	°C•	0C•	00•	• 30
ORT	PCT TIME	ACTIVE	Ġ		00.	00	00.	00.	00.	00•	• 00	co•
EFF OF	POT TIME		27.17	00	64.13	23.91	18.48	18.48	00.	4.35	15.22	1 9. 08
	PCT TIME		E1 77	15.22	17.39	25.00	77.17	73.91	65.22	72.83	36.96	49.75
	71.41		3	2 2	2	Š	2	Z.	80	8	æ	AV ERA GE
	2	3	3	7 7	8	4	ABV	ABA	ABY	ABN	ABA	¥
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AIRBJRNE DIVISION

CONFIDENTIAL

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		EFF	FORT				RESUL TS	s			CAC	CACHES	
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_	35.87	63.04	00.	00.	16	0					0	0	0
_	•	78.26	00.	00.	o	-	9.0/1				0	0	0
	79.35	8	.30	.33	27	9	4.5/1	4			0	25	0
_	55.43	1.09	00•	• 30	22	0					0	0	0
_	83.70	16.30	00.	00.	m	0					0	0	0
_	80.43	8.	00.	00.	m	4	.8/1				2	0	0
	9.78	89.13	00.	°.	C)	-	2.0/1				0	0	0
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	00.	40.22	48.31	00.	13	5	2.6/1			0	J	15	N
SOON	53.26	• 00	• 00	00•	380	σ	42.2/1			1 89	0	0	~
	40.91	31.57	5.28	•19	42.4	3.5	12.1/1	4.9	eç S	4. 8.	€,	2.1	*
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ARMORED CAVALRY SQUADRONS

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65.22 16.48	•	28	200	<i>ي</i> در	12	.3/1	7 ~	,	0 0 2 7	20	٥ ٥	m c
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50.87 20.39 7	7	7.45	•05	28.1	6.5	4.2/1	6.3	m	5.5 .0	2.1	2.4	1.2

RANGER BATTALIONS

C-16 CONFIDENTIAL

	CC1 CBS LBS	00=0+0=	1.7
CACHES	100 LBS F000	1000018 80001800	15.2
CAC	ME A PONS	r0000000	
	COST	~00000a0	7
	WEAPJNS CPTD LOST	001097794	6.4
	SURR	00000=00	7
v	EVENY CPTD SU	0000 - 00	7.6
R ESUL TS	CAS RATIO	1.5/1 2.0/1 2.0/1 2.0/1 1.5/1/3 1.4/1 9.4/1 6.4/1	7.7/1
	FREENDL F KIA	4N=0Nmmor	3.4
	ENEWY BLIM	50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	26.3
	PCT TIME PAC STATIC	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	2.29
ORT	PCT TINE PAC ACTIVE	00000000	00•
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	CT TIME	80.43 88.04 57.61 80.43 93.48 57.61 70.65	78.62
	21170	001 MARINE BM 002 MARINE BN 003 MARINE BN 004 MARINE BN 005 MARINE BN 007 MARINE BN 009 MARINE BN	AVERAGE
		C-17	

VIETNAMESE MARINE DIVISION

				DISTR	DISTRIBUTION OF	F EFFORT	FOR 3RD	0 H14 3	QTR CY 70					
ORGANIZATION	PCT TIME ON COMBAT 1PS	ME ON 3PS 4TH QTP	PCT TII SECUI	ME ON IRITY 4TH QTR	PCT TIY PAC ACT 3RD QTR	T TIME ON ACTIVE	PCT TI PAC S 3RD QTR	T TIME ON C STATIC QTR 4TH QTR	PCT TIME ON RESERVE 3RD QTR 4TH QT	ME ON RVE 4TH QTR	PCT TIME O TRAINING 3RD QTR 4TH	ME ON IING 4TH OTR	PCT TIME ON REHABILITATION 3RD QTR 4TH QTR	E ON ATION TH QTR
01 0 LV	91254	21713	13,73	13,69	00	00*	00	00.	•10	00	3.35	5.01	1.29	•19
	37.70	, s	10.75	20.00	00.01	10.30	1000	10.44	00.	•	1.43	4.04 2.08	100	2.87
I MR	65.80	59.51	16.77	14.46	6,11	14,85	3.77	5.76	•10	0.0	4.02	4.67	1.43	2.
	36. 26	,,		:	;		•	ŕ	•		è	,	ć	
VIU 22	20.67	37.60	91 *81	05-17	19°17	16.97	4.61	2.13	, 38 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	0. 19 0. 19	90.8	97.0	20 43 C	2000
	77.47	77 0	96.01	000	1.1	61.7	* 0	3;	96.59	3.6	19.08	7 0 0 0 1	16.57	1000
1 7 E	48.03	52.46	15.62	12,82	9.76	12,59	3.83	2.05	74.67	5.21	15.07	10,95	3.02	3,92
		i				!								
05 DIV	74.80	76.09	14,50	19.40	00,	00.	00	000	88	1.78	8.47	1.91	1.36	. 82
18 010	71.41	61.20	11.52	14.34	00,	• 00	00.	00.	8.27	7.65	6.17	6.28	2.64	10.52
25. nTV	73.31	AO. 74	.61	2.46	23,17	15,85	00.	00•	•14	• 41	19.	•14	2.17	.41
111 MR	73.17	72.68	88.88	12.07	7,72	5,28	00•	00•	3.09	3.28	5.08	2,78	5. 06	3.92
V10 70	42.62	47.40	21.82	11.48	22.97	37.43	00	00.	00	00	4.54	1.37	8,06	2,32
VIO 90	74.66	94.70	7.45	00	00	00	3.59	00	36	227	7. 66	5.46	6.30	9.56
	46.21	49.73	6.23		18,63	4.78	7.72	00,	3,12	1.23	8.20	7.79	68 86	15,30
TV MR	24.49	60.61	11.83	13,88	13.87	14.07	3.77	00"	1.15	• 50	6.8n	4.97	80 •8	90.6
INE TOTALS	66.09	61.89	13.05	12.50	16,6	11.57	2.76	1.86	2,16	2.13	7.39	5, 53	3.74	4.51
č		70	7.6	30.00	31. 41.	7,0	ć	8	,	ć	•	•		**
	36.96		7 2 2	70 40	2	66.00	36	•••	2°03	98	f 40 F 60		000	100
	16.36	77.00	20,000	10.07	66	2	8	100	24.60		200	20 07		26.16
	91.09	67.21	21.63	20.00	6	8			70 04	5,57		00	7.48	7.21
	47,31	37.62	34.49	30.08	2.40	5,80	00	• 29	4.16	1.64	3,36	14,31	7.68	10.25
2	35.23	2	31.98	32, 79	7.59	53.55	00.	• 55	10,57	9.84	12.20	2.73	2.44	
NA CANA	37.57	19-99	24.26		00.	5.46	00.	00,	16.86	7.65	21. 30	7.10	00.	1.09
	48,48	53.28	34,40		00.	• 00	2.67	• 00	6.77	10.62	4.63	2.60	3,03	2.70
4	60.98	15.69	6.50		6. 02	00•	4. 88	60.	11.06	14.43	3.41	4.59	7.15	11.48
PN TOTALS	47.52	51.30	26.06		2.63	9.08	2.42	90	10.10	11.02	7. 76	5,13	3.52	4.37
AR DIV	37.49	50.46	12.65	22,59	00.	00	• 00	00	96.6	10.02	37.76	6. 74	2.17	10.20
VNMC	79,73	78,32	• 00	00.	• 00	00•	1,72	00•	19.42	16.21	6.78	2,73	1.36	2,73
SPEC UNITS	49.61	51.37	22-20	19,90	1,70	5.06	1.17	.12	6.95	8.79	11,15	7.86	4.22	06*9
ARVN/VNMC	57.66	58.83	15.73	14.65	7.51	9.68	2,30	1.36	77.7	4.07	8.49	6.21	3.88	5.20

ANNEX D

Advisors' Assessment Tables

These tables depict the advisors' assessment of divisions, separate regiments, and special organizations as derived from responses to the Quarterly Effectivness Report (SEER Questionnaire as revised, effective 4th Qtr CY 69). Battalion ratings are derived from the combination of battalion and regimental advisors' assessments. The regimental ratings are derived from the combination of regimental and division advisors' assessments.

D-1

LEADER Ship	94.00		92.00	94.00	86.00	91.00		0	-	•	00.70	9	4	3	S	σ	S	œ	5	Ç	5	10	2
COMMAND CONTROL STAFF	88.28		87.27	2.4	5.8	84.76		0.0	0.0	4.2	97.50	4.0	5.0	3.4	3.0	7.0	8.9	7.5	4.8	8.2	1.6	2.5	3.8
TRAIN- Ing	63.33		60.09	80.00	00.09	65.00		65.00	66.67	86.67	78.46	89.37	73.45	58.71	61.25	77.50	82.50	76.00	75.00	76.25	83.12	20.00	56.87
SUPPLY	80.00		60.00	80.00	70.00	70.00		70.00	73.33	84.00	96.67	00.06	73.33	80.00	29.99	83 • 33	93 • 33	93.33	93.33	93.33	81.67	63.53	19.99
COMBAT	80.00		100.00	100.00	73.33	88.33		90	90.	100.		86.	71.	73.33	57.50	00.09	80°0C	80° CC	80.00	80°0C	48.00	3.	2.
CIVIL Affairs	00*55		100.00	100.00	85.00	56.25		0.0	٥ • ٥	8C.00	8C• 00	1 CC- 00	°.	o.	100-00	1 CC • 00	1 CC-00	1 CC • 00	100.00	1 CC- 00	00°05	75.00	P6.67
PEPS/ MORALE	80.95		70.00	66.09	76.36	17.65		79.46	80°0C	80.00	81.33	77.22	85.50	83.57	86.67	81.21	92.22	93.33	92.22	77.75	84.44	73.89	84.0C
1 CORPS OPER EFFEC TIVENESS	64.67		97.78	•	•	42.55		•	•	•	59.15	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1 EIVISION CRGANIZATION	RATING	RATINGS	REGT	REGT	F EGT	AV FRAGE	RATINGS	w	œ		1 REGT								a.	ď	4 RE	54 REGT	4
1 CIV	CIV HC	REGT HG	10	m		REGT HG	D-3		2 BN					3 6N			m G		3 8N		1 8N	2 PN	

D-2

L EADER Ship		85.83	89.24
COMMAND CONTROL L STAFF S		09.69	81.06
TRAIN- ING		54.37	71.27
SUPPLY		69.33	40.63
COMBAT		82.86	75.57
CIVIL AFFAIRS		80.00	51.67 75.57
PFR S/ MORALE		80.00	84-44
OPER EFFEC TIVENESS		79.26	89.84
CRG AN IZ AT ION	NF BN RATINGS	4 BN 54 REGT	NF BN AV EP AGE
RGAN	8 0 	Z	Z 2
ü	Z	4	Z

D-3

1 DIV IS 10N

	LEADER SHIP RE-00	`	0	85.00	0.0	22 70	•		4	- PO	יייי (ייייי	1 40		9	~	8		• •	•	7	4	*0
	MMAND NTROL AFF	66.00	α,	79.59	7.6	(00.4		(74.00	9				9.6	-	7.4	3.	5	5.6	•	69.11
	4 છે.	56.57		00.09	00	•	61.39		(67-19	0 9	֓֞֜֜֜֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֡֓֜֓֓֓֓֡֓֜֓֡֓֡֓֡֓֡֓֡֓֡֓֡֓֡֡֡֡֡֡	<u>.</u>	• •	4 4		1 6	9		Š)	59.79
,	SUPPLY	70.00		85.00	70.00		80.00			81.67	71.67	86.67	A5.00	20.00	10.07	00.00	01.47	54 54 10	94 47	70.00)	78.68
	COMBAT Support	93.33	1	90-00	93.33		91.18				\sim	•	an .	77.6	100.00		σ	_ ,	- ,	, ,	•	77.10
	CIVIL Affairs	82.50		85.00	77.50	•	84.17			0	ີຄ	.5	9.0	0 :	8C-00			2			•	78.47
	PERS/ MORALE	16.48		4.5	78.10	•	15.73			• 2		10	0	2.5	81.33	3.	3.6	5.		8	-	78.95
CORP S	OP ER EFFEC I VEN ESS	JO*95		, en	94.29	•	95.78			4	יו יו	, «) a	וחנ	61.89	4		-	٦	~	7	91.40
C IV IS 10N 1	ORGANIZ AT 10N	R AT ING	RATINGS	R F.GT	REGT	PEGT	AV ERAGE		RAT INGS	1000	15 L	4 ×	A KRG	יא א המתמ	5 REGT	S. RFGT	5 REGT	6 REGT	6 REGT	6 REGT	6 REGT	AV EP AGE
2 0 1 V I	ORGANI	DH VIO	PEGT HQ F		· w		REGT HO		INF BN					4 •							4 0 0 0	INF BN
						_		D-4		7 2		•										

EGT FC RATING E8.2E 65.47 71.50 80.0C 65.00 65.00 42 PEGT 85.0C 70.53 82.50 80.0C 65.00 85.00 42 PEGT 85.0C 70.53 82.50 100.0C 65.00 65.00 42 PEGT 85.0C 70.53 82.50 100.0C 65.00 65.00 65.00 80.0C 65.0D 80.0C 65.0D 80.0C 65.0D 80.0C 65.0D 80.0C 80	28.0	A	CRG AN IZ AT 10N	OPER EFFEC FIVENESS	PFR S/ MORALE	CIVIL Affairs	COMBAT	SUPFLY	TRAIN-	COMMAND CONT ROL STAFF	LEANER SHIP
FC RATINGS 40 REGT 93.33 74.74 88.57 85.00 95.00 41 REGT 88.51 70.53 82.50 70.00 65.00 47 REGT 88.57 56.67 80.00 89.00 65.00 47 REGT 88.50 72.50 100.00 80.00 65.00 47 REGT 86.67 85.00 85.75 73.75 8N 40 REGT 85.66 85.00 65.71 86.67 8N 40 REGT 85.66 85.00 65.71 86.67 8N 40 REGT 87.22 92.00 65.71 86.67 8N 40 REGT 87.74 87.78 100.00 93.33 8N 40 REGT 87.74 87.78 100.00 93.33 8N 41 REGT 83.85 86.87 85.00 96.00 8N 41 REGT 89.74 87.00 78.18 75.00 8N 41 REGT 89.74 77.00 90.00 86.57 8N 42 REGT 81.67 78.89 97.00 90.00 8N 42 REGT 80.32 76.07 76.77 78.	2	ĭ	RATING	£8•2	r	7.5	80.00	5.	46.67	75.79	88.00
40 REGT 93-33 74-74 88-57 85-00 85-00 42 PEGT 85-00 70-53 82-50 70-00 65-00 65-00 47 REGT 96-27 86-67 80-00 88-00 65-00 80-00 47 REGT 90-30 71-73 80-89 85-75 73-75 73-75 80-000 80-00 80-00 80-00 80-00 80-00 80-00 80-00 80-00 80-00 80-00 80-		G	ΔT								
42 REGT	44	0-	w w	3.3	4.7	8.5	60	10.10	60.00 45.45	85.00	92.63
HQ AVERAGE 90.3C 71.73 EC.89 85.75 73.75 BN AD REGT 85.66 85.0C 9C.00 52.0C 96.67 BN 40 REGT 93.82 88.82 92.50 65.71 86.67 BN 40 REGT 97.74 87.78 1CC.00 52.0C 96.67 BN 41 REGT 83.89 77.2C 92.50 60.00 93.33 BN 41 REGT 83.89 74.2C 80.00 78.18 80.00 BN 41 REGT 85.66 68.89 85.00 52.0C 96.67 BN 41 REGT 85.66 68.89 85.00 93.33 75.00 BN 42 REGT 87.04 76.2C 80.00 83.33 BN 42 REGT 87.04 76.77 82.50 90.00 83.33 BN 47 REGT 84.29 78.89 65.00 78.0C 76.67 BN 47 REGT E0.74 77.5C 65.00 78.0C 76.57 BN 47 REGT E0.74 77.5C 65.00 78.0C 83.33	44	75		8.5	6.6	C.0	88.		1.6	1.6	9.0
F EN RATINGS 1 EN 40 REGT 85.66 85.0C 96.00 52.0C 96.67 2 BN 40 REGT 95.09 87.22 92.00 65.71 86.67 3 BN 40 REGT 93.82 98.82 92.50 60.00 93.33 4 BN 40 REGT 97.74 87.78 100.00 93.33 4 BN 41 REGT 83.89 74.20 85.00 78.18 80.00 5 BN 41 REGT 89.6 68.89 85.00 78.18 80.00 5 BN 41 REGT 89.6 68.75 85.00 57.14 75.00 5 BN 42 REGT 87.04 79.44 70.00 90.00 86.67 5 BN 42 REGT 81.67 78.89 97.50 73.33 76.67 5 BN 47 REGT 84.29 78.89 65.00 78.00 78.33 5 BN 47 REGT 84.29 78.89 65.00 78.33 5 BN 47 REGT 84.29 78.89 65.00 78.33 5 BN 47 REGT 80.74 77.50 73.33 76.67 6 BN 47 REGT 84.29 78.89 65.00 78.33			ER A G	90.3	.7	C. 8	5.7	• 7	52.20	75.07	86.16
RN 40 REGT 85.66 85.00 96.67 BN 40 REGT 95.09 87.22 92.00 65.71 86.67 BN 40 REGT 97.74 87.78 100.00 93.33 BN 40 REGT 97.74 87.78 100.00 52.00 96.67 BN 41 REGT 78.95 68.89 85.00 53.33 75.00 BN 41 REGT 78.95 68.89 85.00 78.18 80.00 BN 42 REGT 85.60 68.75 85.00 90.00 86.67 BN 42 REGT 87.04 79.44 70.00 90.00 86.67 BN 42 REGT 81.67 78.89 97.50 73.33 76.67 BN 42 REGT 86.20 84.44 66.67 73.33 76.67 BN 47 REGT 84.29 78.89 65.00 78.00 78.33 BN 47 REGT 80.74 77.50 73.33 76.67 BN 47 REGT 80.74 77.50 73.33 76.67 BN 47 REGT 80.74 77.50 73.33 76.67 BN 47 REGT 80.74 77.50 73.33 76.67	u .	7	AT ING								
BN 40 REGT 55.09 87.22 52.00 65.71 86.67 BN 40 REGT 53.82 88.82 52.50 60.00 93.33 BN 40 REGT 57.74 87.78 1CC.00 52.0C 96.67 9N 41 REGT 83.89 74.2c 85.00 72.50 56.0C 72.50 BN 41 REGT 76.94 74.2c 80.00 78.18 80.00 8N 41 REGT 89.74 82.14 87.50 40.0C 92.50 BN 42 REGT 89.6C 68.75 85.00 57.14 75.00 9N 42 REGT 87.04 79.44 7C.00 90.00 R6.67 8N 42 REGT 81.67 78.89 57.14 75.00 80.00 83.33 9N 42 REGT 80.3C 76.77 82.50 73.33 76.67 8N 47 REGT 84.29 78.89 65.00 78.0C 76.67 8N 47 REGT 80.74 77.5C 65.00 78.0C 78.33 8N 47 REGT 80.74 77.5C 65.00 78.0C 78.33 8N 47 REGT 80.74 77.5C 65.00 78.0C 78.33 8N 47 REGT 80.74 77.5C 65.00 78.0C 83.33			α π	85.6	5.0	ပ	2.0	19.96	α	9.1	9.1
BN 40 REGT 53.82 88.82 92.50 60.00 93.33 BN 40 REGT 97.74 87.78 1CC.00 52.0C 96.67 94.67 91.33 PN 41 REGT 97.74 87.78 1CC.00 52.0C 96.67 PN 41 REGT 78.95 68.89 85.00 53.33 75.00 PN 41 REGT 89.74 82.14 87.50 40.00 78.18 80.00 PN 42 REGT 89.6C 68.75 85.00 57.14 75.00 PN 42 REGT 81.67 78.89 97.50 73.33 90.00 PN 42 REGT 81.67 78.89 97.50 73.33 90.00 PN 42 REGT 80.3C 76.77 82.50 73.33 76.67 PN 47 REGT 80.3C 76.77 82.50 73.33 76.67 PN 47 REGT 80.74 77.5C 65.00 78.0C 76.57 PN 47 REGT 80.74 77.5C 65.00 78.0C 76.57 PN 47 REGT 80.74 77.5C 65.00 78.33 PN 47 REGT 80.74 77.5C 65.00 78.0C 78.33 PN 47 REGT 80.74 77.5C 65.00 78.0C 83.33			R.	25.0	7.2	5	5. 7	46.67	7	1.4	2.5
BN 40 REGI 91.14 81.47 120.00 52.00 72.50 BN 41 REGT 78.95 68.89 85.00 53.33 75.00 BN 41 REGT 78.95 68.89 85.00 53.33 75.00 BN 42 REGT 85.60 68.75 85.00 57.14 75.00 BN 42 REGT 87.04 79.44 70.00 90.00 86.67 BN 42 REGT 81.67 78.89 97.50 73.33 90.00 BN 42 REGT 80.36 76.77 82.50 73.33 76.67 BN 47 REGT 80.74 75.50 73.33 76.67 BN 47 REGT 80.74 77.50 65.00 78.00 78.33 BN 47 REGT 80.74 77.50 65.00 78.33 76.67 BN 47 REGT 80.74 77.50 82.50 73.33 BN 47 REGT 80.74 77.50 65.00 78.00 78.33 BN 47 REGT 80.74 77.50 65.00 78.00 78.33			ж (53.8	8 1	52.	0.0	93.33	u (6° 8	o c
PN 41 REGT 78.95 68.89 85.00 53.33 75.00 BN 41 REGT 76.84 74.2¢ 80.00 78.18 80.00 BN 41 REGT 85.0¢ 74.2¢ 80.00 78.18 80.00 BN 41 REGT 85.¢ 68.7\$ 85.0¢ 40.0¢ 92.5¢ 80.0¢ 85.¢ 80.0¢ 85.¢ 80.0¢ 85.¢ 80.0¢ 85.¢ 80.0¢ 85.¢ 80.0			ж 0. т п	7 - 7 2	7 • A	200	0 0	72.50	80.00	78.67	78.18
BN 41 REGT 76.94 74.2¢ 80.00 78.1R 80.00 RN 41 REGT 89.74 82.14 87.50 40.00 92.50 BN 42 REGT 85.6¢ 68.75 85.00 57.14 75.00 BN 42 REGT 87.04 79.44 70.00 90.00 R6.67 RN 42 REGT 90.3¢ 76.77 82.5¢ 90.00 R3.33 PN 47 REGT 84.2¢ 78.89 65.00 78.33 76.67 RN 47 REGT 84.2¢ 78.89 65.00 78.0¢ 76.57 R.67 RN 47 REGT 80.74 77.5¢ 65.00 78.0¢ 76.57 RN 47 REGT 80.74 77.5¢ 65.00 78.0¢ 78.33 RN 47 REGT 80.74 77.5¢ 85.0¢ 82.5¢ 73.33			(IL)	78.9	8.8	u,	3.3	75.00	œ	8.1	7.2
RN 41 REGT 89.74 82.14 81.50 40.00 92.50 BN 42 REGT 85.60 68.75 85.00 57.14 75.00 RN 42 REGT 87.04 79.44 70.00 90.00 86.67 RN 42 REGT 50.36 76.77 82.50 73.33 76.67 RN 47 FEGT 84.29 78.89 65.00 78.00 76.57 BN 47 FEGT 60.74 77.50 65.00 78.00 78.33 EN 47 REGT 60.74 77.50 65.00 78.00 73.33			CX.	76.8	4.2	0	8.1	80.00	0	6.0	5.0
BN 42 PEGT 85.6C 68.75 85.00 57.14 75.00 BN 42 PEGT 87.04 79.44 7C.00 90.00 86.67 86.67 80.42 PEGT 81.67 78.89 57.50 73.33 90.00 PN 42 PEGT 50.36 76.77 82.50 50.00 83.33 PN 47 PEGT 76.29 78.89 65.00 78.00 76.67 PN 47 PEGT 84.29 78.89 65.00 78.00 76.67 PN 47 PEGT 80.74 77.50 65.00 78.00 73.33 PN 47 PEGT 80.74 77.50 65.00 82.50 73.33 PN 47 PEGT 84.07 78.33 75.00 78.00 83.33			ķ	7.08	2.1	۴	0.0	92.50	0	0.0	7.2
9N 42 PEGT 87.04 79.44 7C.00 90.00 86.67 BN 42 REGT 81.67 78.89 97.50 73.33 90.00 PN 42 REGT 50.36 76.77 82.50 90.00 83.33 PN 47 REGT 76.2C 84.44 66.67 73.33 76.67 BN 47 REGT 84.29 78.89 65.00 78.0C 76.67 BN 47 REGT 80.74 77.5C 65.00 78.0C 83.33			E E	85.6	4.7	ĸ,	7.1	75.00	-	5.0	1.6
EN 42 REGT 81.67 78.89 97.50 73.33 90.00 PN 42 REGT 90.36 76.77 82.50 90.00 83.33 PN 42 REGT 90.36 76.77 82.50 90.00 83.33 PN 47 REGT 84.29 78.89 65.00 78.00 76.67 PN 47 REGT 80.74 77.50 65.00 82.50 73.33 PN 47 REGT 84.07 78.33 75.00 78.00 83.33			a m	87.0	4.6	ن	0.0	86.67	0	4.1	3.3
PN 42 KEGT 50.36 76.77 82.50 90.00 83.33 PN 47 REGT 76.2C 84.44 66.67 73.33 76.67 RN 47 REGT 84.29 78.89 65.00 78.0C 76.67 BN 47 REGT 80.74 77.5C 65.00 82.5C 73.33 PN 47 REGT 84.07 78.33 75.00 78.0C 83.33			at nT	81.6	8.8	7.	3.3	00 • 06	2	8.0	5.0
PN 47 REGT 76.2C 84.44 66.67 73.33 76.67 RN 47 REGT 84.29 78.89 65.00 78.0C 76.67 BN 47 REGT 80.74 77.5C 65.00 82.5C 73.33 PN 47 REGT 84.07 78.33 75.00 78.0C 83.33			A Th	60.3	6.7	2	0.0	83.33	ľ	9.9	0.8
RN 47 FEGT 84.29 78.89 65.00 78.00 76.67 BN 47 REGT 80.74 77.50 65.00 82.50 73.33 BN 47 REGT 84.07 78.33 75.00 78.00 83.33			a.	76.3	4.4	ę.	3.3	76.67	0	7.1	33
BN 47 REGT 60.74 77.5C 65.00 82.5C 73.33 EN 47 REGT 64.07 78.33 75.00 78.0C 83.33			n Tr	84.2	8.8	'n	8.0	76.67	3	4.2	5.0
en 47 REGT 64.07 78.33 75.00 78.0C 83.33			T.	60.7	7.5	4,	2.5	73.33	Ę,	3.5	9.9
			U.	64.0	8.3	'n	8.0	83 • 33	S	6.9	8.3

D-5

22 CIVIS ION

LEADER Ship		77,58
COMMAND CONTROL STAFF		76.24
TRAIN- ING		60.40
SUPPLY		
COMBAT		82.89 67.47 83.65
CIVIL Affairs		£2.89
P FR S/ MNR AL E		75.73
OPER EFFEC TIVENESS		85.74
CP G AN 12 AT 10N	INF EN RATINGS	INF PN AVERAGE
CRGA	NF BN	An P.N
	=	=

22 CIVISION

CK GAN 12 AT ION	OPER EFFEC TIVENESS	PERS/ MORALE	CIVIL AFFAIRS	C CMB A T SUPP CRT	SLPPLY	TPAIN-ING	COMMAND CONTPOL STAFF	ADE IP
PAT ING	78.0C	66.36	£2.50	66.67	10.00	55.00	73.33	72.00
RATINGS								
	66 30	86.36	5.0	3.3	80.00	3.3	88.81	00.96
	92.67	96.00	62.50	83.33	95.00	73.33	95.86	ڻ د
P.E.G.T	85.0C	67.27	7.5	3.3	75.00	φ. 9	•	•
AV EP AGE	30.12	73.21	81.67	86.67	83.33	67.78	90.86	89.00
KATINGS							1	•
נינב	7		0	0	79.96	68.75	86.92	910
1000	· C		0.5	0.0	1 00 00	76.25	٠.	•
	ר (<u>م</u>	5.0	.5	90°06	68.75	•	0
בונים טענים אונים	•	, ה	٠,	0	96.67	80.00	3.2	
REGT	٦,	•	, ע ה	, ,	80.00	60.99	5.2	6.
	, כ	•) a	,	88.00	71.54	6.	σ.
45 REGT			0 4 • 4	, -	96.00	70.00	2.3	~
4	(1)	2 0 (D (• -	00 - 00	70.00	0.2	7. 4
•		79.37	86.00	70 70	00 27	77.50	3.4	5.8
_	٧.		֓֞֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֓֓֓֜֜֜֜֓֓֓֓֜֜֜֜֓֓֓֓֓֓֜֜֜֜֓֓֓֜֜֜֜֓֓֡֓֜֜֜֜֜֜	•		42 75		50
_	ייי	7.2		7 '	35.35		ָ עליי	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
REGT	٦	8	7-1		20.00		•	, c
REGT	19.17	5	5.0	2.	11.57	70.40) • •	•
AV ER A GE	£6.68	81.87	88.33	78.86	88.97	71.23	80.27	85.40

	C C	R G A t	GR GAN IZ AT ION	OPER EFFEC TIVENESS	P ER S/ MORAL F	CIVIL AFFAIRS	COMBAT	SUPPLY	TPATN-ING	COMMAND CONTROL STAFF	LEADER Ship
	C IV	> 0 1	2 RATING	72.75	77.89	£6.67	86.67	00 • 09	20.00	66.78	72.63
	REGT	9	RATINGS								
		7	PEGT	26.00	85.45	87.50	88.00	90.00	66.67	-	92.00
		c c (PEGT	œ	61.00	00.05	80.00	70.00	46.67	55.17	80.00
		ው	REGT	œ	65.47	00°35	76.67	35.00	75.00	æ	82.00
	REGT	3	AV ERAGE	75.05	71.98	85.17	81.56	61.67	62.78	73.53	84.67
D-8	IAF	æ	PAT INGS								
	-		æ	æ	87.78	100.00	75.0C	19.96	71.88	Œ	α.
	7		CK.	m	88.57	66.00	100.00	80.00	74.37	4	0
	m		GF.	•6	91.67	1 CC. 00	100.00	86.67	78.75		4.1
	4		α. m	7	90.30	1 CC • 00	100.00	91.67	74.37	٠,	8.0
	~	8	8 REGT	84.62	76.25	1 cc - 00	85.71	70.00	62.67	75.33	89.57
	7		ar Gr	R)	80.55	20.00	97, 78	80.00	62.00	9	. K
	m		æ	• 6	72.5C	1 CC-00	68.57	70.00	71.00	ω,	3.1
	4		æ	۳)	77.33	8C.00	85.45	78.33	62.11	r.	2.
	~		æ	o.	90°CC	00.05	46.67	80.00	53.33	0	8.0
	7		œ	.,	93.85	0.0	100.00	90.00	78.75	α	3.3
	m		or m	• 2	66.15	8C.00	80.00	63.33	47.50	(
	4		œ	(7	78.57	1 CC • 00	80.00	3.	53.85	.2	2.7
	INI	8	AV ER A 3E	85.66	81.96	64.18	84.93	80.00	65.88	78.85	85.94

5 C IV IS 10N

3 CORPS

L EADEP Shtp	92.50		80.00	84.71	85.71	83.47		c			Ϊ,		• • •					, ,	72.00	80.73
COMMAND CONTROL STAFF	85.17		77.50	71.30	78.46	75.76		~	ን ፈ		_ ^	$^{\circ}$	\ ~	•		. ^		•	82.63	78.40
TRAIN-	51.11		35.00	40.00	70.07	48.33		6	1 C	1	יי פינ	51.25			5.	** !\}		. 6	~	53.10
SUPPLY	80.00		80.00	70.00	80.00	76.67		80.00						•	•	-	-		93.33	94.72
COMBAT	20.05		00.06	80.00	R5.67	85.56		93.33	94.00	96.67	93.33	80.00	80.00	90.06	90.00	90.00	90°0¢	95.00	95.00	87.68
CIVIL	00*35		1 (0.00	0.0	1 50-00	1 CC- CO		65.00	?	2.5	55,00	0.0	3.	00°05	ů	္ပံ	ပ္ပ	ပီ	ÇÇ.	64.39
PERS/ MORALE	74.44		72.0C	74 • OC	07.50	69.72		81.11	78.86	85.88	85.00	80°0C	84.44	81.18	81.18	85.58	78.13	7C-67	68.75	18.57
OP FR EFFEC TIVENESS	34.48		95.71	20.05	11 n • *	93.42		8.4	3.6	5.8	8.2	E6.67	5.5	2.7	S.	Ŏ	•	•	œ.	86.69
CR G AN IZ AT INN	C RATING	RATINGS	REGT	א זיין מ היין	5	AV ER A GE	PAT INGS	Œ	u	UE.	ш	48 REGT	Œ		32 (X (X (X (X .	AV ERAGE
CR 6 41	DIV HG	REGT HG	43	t. (7,	REGT HG	INF BN	S S	2	2	a) Z	28 T	S S	27 ; 20 d	2 : 2 :	Z .	2 2	Z :	2	INF

3 CORPS

18 CIVISION

D-9 CONFIDENTIAL

t EADER CHTD	90		92.00	1.3		94.17 87.50	· (1)	10	9.4	70		9	0,0	α
COMMAND CONTROL STAFF	77.67		77.96 84.29	9.9		99.78	5.6		2.8	3.5	0.0	4.	01.	9
TEAIN- ING	65.00		70.00 63.33 56.67	3.9		59.37 60.91	•		7		7	Ņ,	ن م	N
SUPPLY	70.00		70.00	70.00		90.00 87.50	٠ E	(1)	uj võ	m	<u>,</u>) v	οiv	79.8R
COMBAT	86.57		80.00 80.00	30°08		100.00	00	\circ	\circ	\mathbf{c}	\sim $^{\circ}$	~ <i>~</i>	~ ~	79.50
CIVIL AFFAIRS	84.00		00°00°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°	00*05		86.67 50.00	'n	~ (ំតំ	<u>.</u>	ن ز			51.04
PERS/ MORALE	70.53		74.0C 78.18 69.09	73.76		87.10 83.03) ex	4.0	1 m		• 0		6	90.75
OPER EFFEC TIVENESS	63.79		90.67 56.00 92.86	63.17		94.23 87.20 92.16		. u	ושי	ň.	4	(4)	-	83.79
ORG AN IZ AT ION	HC RATING	RATINGS	REGT REGT REGT	AV EPAGE	PATINGS	46 REGT 46 REGT 46 PEGT	46 REGT	Lu	OL C	x x	50 REGT	α.	œ	4V EP A GE
URG A	H >10	REGT HO	46 49 50	REGT HG	INF BN	₩ N W			N 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00					INF AN

3 CORPS

25 CTVISION

LFANFR Ship	89.00		•	83.00		84.67		u		ď	, rc	ď		· 100	ന	•	~	` ~	74.00	
CONTROL STAFF	83.20		- 4	A0.34	~	72.05		Ġ	ς,			o	်	Ö	Ċ		~	_	62.86	•
TRAIN-	50.01		5ρ. α?	45.00	30.00	77.77		1.5				3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	2	0	0.5	28.89	57.26
SUPPLY	70.00		65.00	75.00	75.00	71.67		00.00	90.00	90.00	95.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	40.00	93.33	68.00	46.67	81.67	84.56
C MB A T SUPP NPT	70.00		80.00	76.67	76.67	77.78		88.89	87.50	98.89	11.16	71.11	71.11	71.11	71.11	1 00° CC	86.67	00	100.0C	85.62
CIVIL AFFAIRS	£6.67		æ	£2.86	5	64.76		ပ်	'n	ပံ	85.00	ပံ	ċ	ċ	င္ပံ	'n	ئ	4	'n	86.86
PERS/ MORALE	80°0C		81.82	71.82	7	74.92		0	9	٥.	83.33	œ	Φ,	ဆ	α.		9	۲.	• •	82.15
OPER EFFEC TIVENESS	86.21		92.14	87.14	Ų.	69.64		97.86	•	٦,	89.25	4	OC. (ပ္	0	0	~	4		85.30
OR G AN IZ AT ION	C RATING	RATINGS	REGT	w L	Ľ	AV ER A G E	PATINGS	10 REGT												AV ER 4 GE
08 G	CIV FG	REGT HO	10	- C	71	REGT HC	INF BN	1 88			4 ·									IAF BR
			_			D:	11													

7 DIVISION

LEADER Ship	70.00		60.00	2.0	68.33		4.1	4.1	8.3	2.5	80.00	0.0	0.6	6.3	0.8	0.0	8.3	0.0	70.30
COMMAND CONTPOL STAFF	58.67		50.18	59.66	56.61		~	3	2	7	S	t	4	S	4	S	0	60.43	61.00
TPAIN-	40.00		35.00	41.67	40.00		~	S	0	2	57.00	Ŧ	4	9	~	3	3	_	46.57
SUPPLY	50.00		55.00	65.00	00 • 09		53.33	25.67	73.33	29.99	72.50	75.00	75.00	75.00	80.00	75.00	71.67	20.00	69.51
COMBAT	53.33		60.00	0	61.11		8.8	6.2	3.5	6.6	73.33	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	5.7	0.0	5 . C	70.78
CIVIL Affairs	10.00		77-14	7	17.38			4.	2.	4.	85.00	'n	5.	ŝ	Ļ	2.	ပံ	•	80.64
PERS/ MORALE	54.55		55.56	6	57.28		æ	2.	•	•	68-67	Ġ	6	æ	4	÷	æ	9	67.13
OPER EFFEC TIVENESS	73.10		69.33	84.83	76.05		8	0	4.	7.	78.38	•	4	7	4.	5	0	(1)	13.09
CR G AN IZ AT 10N	2 RAT ING	RATINGS	REGT	REGT	AV ERAGE	PATINGS	4 PE	4 RE	4 RE	4 RE	15 REGT	S R	5 RE	5 RE	6 RE	5 RE	6 RE	6 RE	AV ERAGE
CR G AN	CIV HQ	REGT HO	41	16	REGT HG	INF BN					1 8N								INF BN

D-12

9 DIVISION

	-	CR G 4	CR G AN 12 AT 10N	OPER FFFC TIVENESS	PERS/ MORALE	CIVIL	C OMBAT SUPPORT	SUPPLY	TPAIN-	COMMAND CONTRUL	LEANEP
	ט	C IV F	HO PATING	E5-71	62.00	PC.00	66.67	70.00	40°00	72.14	77.00
	PEGT	T.	PATINGS								
•		31 32 33	REGT REGT REGT	90.0C 90.71 78.57	65.45 68.00 57.89	\$C.00 65.00 72.50	86.67 80.00 73.33	60.00 90.00	50.00	61.57	87.37
AME	REGT	T T	AV ER AGE	86.43	63.78	75.83	ပ	76.67) [, ç	ro
'IRP	D-13	60 SS	RATINGS								
	7	8 80 8 80	31 REGT 31 REGT	82.35	80.00	75.00	80.0C	71.67	1 00	a	α: •
A P	m 4		31 4	3.4		2.5	6		· 0		r. r
	7		32 RE	40		ען כי ניו ת	10.0		9	. 40	
	2 6		32 RE	80				95.53	80.00	9,	50
	u 4		32 RF	יי ע איירי		0			7.1	- 0	. 4
	~		33 RE	9 0			÷.,		E (ď	
	7		33 RE	0.0			•		~ .	ű.	3.3
	m ·		33 RE				• •			ð٠	7.5
	1		33 RE	æ		• 0	•		. e	51.30 61.30	60.83
	I Z	8	AV ER AGE	82.33	14.68	78.32	75.54	82.32	53.59	0	4

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21 DIVISION

LEADER Ship	92.00		88.33 86.57 87.08
COMMAND CONTROL STAFF	44.06		83.20 89.23 81.74 79.29
TRAIN- ING	68.00		77.33 73.75 68.75 66.25
SUPPLY	90.00		83.33 83.33 83.33 83.33
COMBAT	84.00	· •-	80.00 91.11 86.67 86.67
CIVIL Affairs	73,33		70.00 53.33 80.00 65.00
PERS/ MORALE	84.00		85.88 88.24 86.67 84.44
OP ER EFFEC TIVENESS	95.71		87.14 85.71 87.41 E9.25
AT ION	51 REGT	RATINGS	51 REGT 51 REGT 51 REGT 51 REGT AV ER AGE
CRGANIZ Inf Rect	51	INF BN	1
	D-14		

51 INFANTPY REGIMENT 1 CORPS

LEADER Shtp		41.67	98,33	70		92.50	88.33		0000	86.67	44.47		91.67	•	89.31
COMMAND CONTPOL STAFF	•	87.62	92.80	72 22	22021	84.52	00.00		00.06	90.43	CC 37	77.60	A7.50	•	84.48
TRAIN-)	83.75	82.50		67.41	100.00	70.00		77.50	68.00		20.00	00,50	07.9	78.73
SUPPLY		83 • 33	100.00		85.55	66.67	02 23	00.00	40°00	83.33		1 00.00	66 60	10.00	88.15
COMBAT	2000	97.14	· c		85. 71	75.00	70	00.00	65.00	82.86		96.00		(3.55	82.38
CIVIL	CHIALLE	100,00			ိ	80.00			٠ ن			20.00	0	00.3	78.33
PER S/	MOKALE	78.00		10.06	20.05	20.48		87.00	81.54	0 0	00.00	84.0C) (21.46	85.83
OP ER EFFEC	TIVENESS	60.43	1000	1000	P4.0C	00.70	C 7 + F 1	92-17	CO. 63	1 - 00	1	73.85	1	88.85	90.80
CF G AN 1Z AT I ON			Z	ARK	200		2	Z		A MEN DIN			1	1 ABN 8N	U () () () () ()
		•	•	. •	. , ,	. •		_	•		-	•			

AIR BOPNE DIVISION

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ORGAN IZ AT ION	OPER EFFEC TIVENESS	PERS/ MORALE	CIVIL	COMBAT	SUPPLY	TRAIN- ING	COMMAND CONTROL STAFF	L FADER Ship
AV S	· œ	78.82	80.00	83.33	83.33	50.00	70.00	91.67
AV S	η,	90.00	90°00	100.00	90.00	68.75	85.52	00.06
1 CAV SOON	82.86	84.71	00 • 35	100.00	83.33	90.09	72.17	85.00
AV S	10	94.86	55.00	81.82	1 00 • 00	91.25	87.41	91.30
CAV S	•	70.05	8C.00	0.0	73.33	40.00	57.86	80.00
CAVS	~	78.71	53.33	80.00	78.33	61.25	67.20	80.87
AV S	٠ د	76.67	8C.00	67.06	86.67	68.75	68.28	79.17
CAV S	~	87.22	00.05	80.00	79.96	00.09	81.15	89.17
CAV S	•	87.65	00.35	85.71	19.16	61.25	82.31	90.00
CAV S	· Cr	16.67	1 CC-00	85.33	1 00.00	76.25	75.36	19.10
CAV S	in	90.30	0.0	100.00	88.00	63.87	86.67	07.39
CAV S	8	80.00	4C.00	60.00	90.00	56.67	57.37	86.67
DV S	m	00.06	1 CC . 00	57.14	88.33	52.31	74.29	80.87
CAVS	~	82.35	80.00	70.00	90.06	37.86	63.64	78.26
C AV S	\$	87.59	00.05	1 00. 0C	1 00.00	77.14	84.21	00.66
AV S	6	80.56	66.67	67.27	81.67	45.62	67.12	75.47
CAV S	· ·	78.40	P6.67	78.57	85.45	45.33	63.64	78.95
AV EPAGE	86.23	83.79	84.48	81.02	88.63	60.37	73.77	86.27

ARMURED CAVALRY SQUADRONS

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			u							
ū	CRGANIZATION	1 10N	·	15 83 d	-	COMBAT	SUPPLY	TRAIN-	CONTROL	FA
			TIVENESS	MORALE	AFFAIRS	SUPPORT	MAINT	9N I	STAFF	SHIP
21	At≀G	8	#\ •	3	0.0	α.	78.00	1.8	0.5	4.0
37	ANCE	S	6.2	3.8	÷	60.00	0	1.4	1.1	5.0
39	RANGER	2	£6.67	80.62	8C.00	78.00	78.33	~	67.65	4.7
11	ANG	8 8	4.9	8.8	ပံ	9	80.00	3.7	5.2	7.5
22	RANGER	2 0	8	7.6	ن	60.00	93.33	1.2	6.0	8
23	ANG	8	1.3	8.1	-	•	76.67	6.8	8.9	.0
30	ANG	S.	0.0	3.8	ن	5	95.00	4.5	6.0	7.2
31	ANG	8	8.3	3.8	÷.	7	80.00	1.2	1.6	8.0
33	ANG	S	ы ы	2.5	ć.	ċ	76.67	6.0	4.7	. e.
34	ANG	2	9.6	7.0	ڻ	ċ	71.67	1.2	2.7	9.9
35	ANG	S.	6.1	1.3	ပံ	ċ	76.67	2.8	5.0	4.
36	ANG	8	5.9	1.6	ė.	÷	78.33	5.6	5.3	5.6
38	ANG	8	6.5	7.1	ပံ	00	81.67	9.3	0.2	5.4
51	2	æ	1.1	8.2	5	•	8C. 00	2.5	4.0	8.3
52	ANG	8	7.5	0.0	÷.	ď	80.00	6.2	4.3	5.6
32	ANG	8 0	5.4	1.2	÷	ċ	76.67	1.1	4.1	3.3
41	ANG	Z O	1.5	5.0		ċ	3	0.0	9.5	9.1
45	ANG	8 N	7.0	7.8	ပံ	0	73.33	2.2	5.8	7.0
4 3	RANGER	BN N	7.6	5.2	ပံ		76.67	7.2	7.6	3.3
44	ANGE	8	2.	3.7		68.00	85.00	56.25	74.69	78.33
7	AV ERAGE		70.84	17.57	83.03	77.49	79,37	56.19	71.28	82.34

RANGER BATTALION

CP G AN 12 AT TON	CPEP FFFF TIVEMFSS	PEPS/	CIVIL	COMBAT	SUPPLY	TRAIN-	COMMAND CONTROL Staff	L FADER S HIP
1 MARINE AN	62.78	83.33	1 CC. CO	100.00	75.00	65.00	75.00	89.00
	50°63	79,35	100.001	1 90. 00	RO.00	65.71	73.68	91.67
w Z	87.02	85.5C	1 CC. 00	60.00	90.00	76.00	77.65	88.33
4 MARINE AN	19.67	80.77	65.00	100.00	80.00	55.43	74.67	86.67
IN:E	£2.0£	87.1C	1 CC. 00	100.00	83.33	64.35	77.50	86.67
MAC INC	85.2C	85.33	6C.00	100.00	76.67	49.00	68.75	83.33
AV FRACE	82,93	40,58	62,00	22 - 23	80 08	62 69	77. 67.	67.69

VIETNAMESE MAPINE DIVISION

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CRGAN	CRGAN IZ AT ION	OPER EFFEC TIVENESS	PERS/ MORALE	CIVIL Affairs	COMBAT	SUPPLY	TOAIN-ING	COMMAND CONTROL STAFF	LEADFP SHIP
	CORPS								
4		نا ف	₹.	ပံ	0.0	86.67	5.5	2.5	3.3
4		7.6	0	ပံ	0.0	83.33	3.3	5.0	1.1
4		2.0	.2	ပ္ပံ	0.0	89.09	8.3	5.0	0.00
A		30.0	5.	ڻ	0.0	92.73	1.6	5.0	0.0
2 A	GTY BN	63.64	94.12	-00 00	-0.00	92.73	61.67	75.00	00.90
4		1.1	7	ڻ	0.0	85.45	5.4	5.0	9.0
α α		8.0	.7	ပံ	0.0	81.82	1.8	5.0	5.3
2		0.6		ပံ	0.0	85.45	8.3	5.0	8.0
0		4.7	0	ပံ	0.0	00	7.7	3.3	00.00
21 4		5.7	8	ڹ	0.0	1 00 • 00	2.0	5.5	0.0
22 4		2.2	9	ؿ	0	94.55	2.0	7.7	0.00
23 A		6.9	æ	ပံ	0.0	89.09	2.0	8.0	0.00
11 21									
T I CCRPS	AV ERAGE	15.19	93.26	C • 0	၁•၀	90.08	73.33	84.35	95.37
11	CORPS								
37 A		7	0.0	-C.00	0.0	•	2.0	4.0	5.7
K3 A		1.	8.0	ئ	0.0	•	0.	2.2	7. 4
20 A		5.7	4.4	ပံ	0.0	•	3.3	2.2	2.5
221 AR	RTY EN	71 .14	79.00	-C.00	_0•0G	29.99	54.00	82.22	84.52
2.2 A		17	8.0	ပံ	0.0	•	0.4	2.2	4.8
7.3 A		77.14	A. 0	00°3-	0.0		0.4	2.2	1.5
30 A		æ	1.2	ပံ	0.0	•	6.0	٠ ۲	0.9
31 A		c.	0.0	00°3-	0.0		6.0	7.5	0.9
32 A			0.0	ပံ	0	•	0.9	7.5	6.9
33 A		5.	0.0	- C• 00		•	0.9	8.5	6.0
II CCRPS	AV ERAGE	61.72	78.87	0.0	0.0	74.17	63.53	84.62	89.11

ARTILLERY BATTAL TONS

CF G AN IZ AT I ON	OPFF EFFEC TIVENESS	PERS/ MOFALE	CIVIL Affatos	C JWR A T SUPPORT	SUPPLY Maint	TO A IN-	CCMMAND CONTROL STAFF	L FAŊFR c HID
III CCRPS								
Y TOV 9	3.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	•	٠. د.	0.0	6.0
1 ARTY	3.1	4.3	0.0	0.0		2.0	1.4	ر. م
O AFTY	6.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	•	2.0	7.5	2.0
1 ARTY	1.4	P.5	0.0	0.0		0.0	2.0	6.0
52 ARTY PN	56.10	72.14	00°3-	-0.00	64.55	55.00	F3.F5	74.00
3 ARTY	2.1	3.0	0.0	0.0		α α	1.2	0.0
SC ARTY	J. 9	. 5	0.0	0.0	•	3.3	3.3	0.0
81 APTY	2.7	4.0	0.0	0.0		6.0	٦.	α α
92 APTY	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	•	2.0	0.0	5.6
83 ARTY	4 . C	6.2	0.0	0.0		3.3	α, π,	3.3
50 ARTY	٠, n	1.2	0.0	0.0	•	4. C	5.0	0.0
1 AFTY	F. 6	7.8	0.0	0.0		4.0	5.0	0.0
52 ARTY	a.	7.8	0.0	0.0	•	2.0	7 .	٥.
53 ARTY	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	•	0.0	7.5	0.0
I CCPPS AV FPAGE	77.21	83.84	o • o	0.0	73.99	64.19	77.17	82.65
IV CORPS								
7 ARTY	ი.	9.2	0 • 0	0.0			α. R.	2.3
7 ARTY	6.5	6.0	0.0	0.0		3	3.7	ر. د
A ARTY	0.0	0.0	C * 3	0.0		C	7.5	0° a
O ARTY	6. A	4.6	0.0	0.0	•	2	0.0	2.2
1 ARTY	5.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	•	α	•	2.2
2 ARTY	6.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	•	Ľ	2.5	7.7
3 ARTY	7.3	0.0	C.3	0.0		α	2.5	ڻ. ت
O ARTY	7.0	4.2	0:0	0.0	•	7	9. 7	7. α
1 APTY	5.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	•	4	0.0	ر. د
2 AFTY	5.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	•	$^{\circ}$	0.0	0.1
3 AFTY	2.0	5.7	C•3	0.0	•	\sim	¢	9.9
210 ARTY BN	70.22	81.29	-C.00	00 •0-	81.67	£2.84	83.75	93.16
11 ARTY	4.7	4.3	0:0	0.0	•	\sim	3.00	1.2
12 AFTY	2.5	6.4	C•3	0.0	•	Ç	7.0	٥.

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LEADER SHIP		72.00	83.31
COMMAND CONTROL STAFF		72.50	70.56
TRAIN- ING		50.00	57.05
SUPPLY		80.00	71.66
COMBAT SUPPOPT		00 •0-	0.0
CIVIL AFFAIR:		00°3-	ນ•ນ
PERS/ MOFALE		68.75	75.45
OPER FFFC TIVENESS		74.76	13.61
CRGANIZ AT ION	IV CORPS	213 AFTY BN	IV CFPPS AVERAGE
CONFI)-21 DE I	NTIA	L

ARTILLERY BATTAL IONS

70.00 76.25 97.78 97.78	87.92
32.00 41.43 90.00 90.00	69.89
34.00 34.00 72.00 72.00	56.80
70.00 64.00 73.33 73.33	70.80
00.00	0.0
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.0
TILLERY 2 76.36 0 81.67 3 90.00 3 90.00	85.61
	74.88
102 AEN ARTY 5. 103 AEN ARTY 6. 301 MAK AKTY 8. 302 MAR AKTY 8. 303 MAR ARTY 8. 8. 303 MAR ARTY 8. 8.	ABN/MAR AV ERAGE
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ANNEX E

Combat Support Received

This annex presents the totals of various types of combat support received by maneuver battalions, as reported by battalion advisors. Also presented is the "per battalion share," or the total for the major organization divided by the number of maneuver battalions in that organization.

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				COMBAT S	SUPPORT F	RECEIVED	4TH QTR CY	70	
ORGANIZATION	ARTY ROUNDS	NAVAL GUNFIRE ROUNDS	HEL GUNSHIP SORTES	FXD WING GUNSHIP SORTIES	TAC AIR SORTIES	HEL LIFT SORTIES	FXD WING LIFT SORTIES	HEL MED EVAC SORTIES	AIR RESUPPLY SORTIES
lst DIV 2d DIV 51st REGT MR 1	33140 19630 4200 56970	095 0 095	146 95 96 337	20 8 1 29	157 34 25 216	1061 1467 774 3302	0000	135 141 67 343	897 593 145 1635
22d DIV 23d DIV MR 2	18360 6560 24920	0 120 120	421 351 772	1 0 H	7 25 32	3227 1599 4826	6 8 14	107 47 154	771 393 1164
5th DIV 18th DIV 25th DIV MR 3	30430 11440 5960 47830	0000	260 9 710 979	пшпо	131 12 3 3 146	1664 183 1959 3806	10 0 0	113 20 76 209	209 41 3 253
7th DIV 9th DIV 21st DIV MR 4	39300 39570 28770 107640	0 350 690 1040	181 434 719 1334	18 164 122 304	18 219 36 273	1805 · 1492 3718 7015	0000	2 87 295 153 735	662 459 494 1615
INF TOTAL	237360	1720	3422	340	299	18949	57	1771	1997
AB CV VNMC RN	28310 28810 2060 51880	20 520 60 0	143 43 108 961	0 26 47 53	684 105 4 144	1910 83 761 4319	34 0 56 25	85 102 69 331	646 109 314 772
ARVN/VNMC/TOTAL	348420	2320	4677	997	1604	26022	139	2028	6508

<u></u>					COMBAT S	SUPPORT I	RECEIVED	FER AVG BN	4TH QTR	CY 70
	ORGANIZATION	ARTY ROUNDS	NAVAL GUNFIRE ROUNDS	HEL / GUNSHIP SORTIES	FXD WING GUNSHIP SORTIES	TAC AIR SORTIES	HEL LIFT SORTIES	FXD WING LIFT SORTIES	HEL MED EVAC SORTIES	AIR RESUPPLY SORTIES
<u> </u>	lst Div 2d Div 51st Regt MR:1	1949.41 1635.83 1050.83 1726.36	32.94 0 0 16.96	8.5 7.9 24.0 10.2	۲.1 6. 9.	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	62.4 122.2 193.5 100.0	0000	7.9 11.7 26.7 10.3	52.7 4.9.4 49.5
	22d Div 23d Div MR 2	2173.33 546.66 890.00	0 10.00 4.28	10.0 29.2 27.5	000	.5 2.0 1.1	424.7 133.2 172.3	ښۆښ	11.5 3.9 5.5	89.7 32.7 41.5
	5th Div 18th Div 25th Div MR 3	2535.83 953.33 496.66 1328.61	0000	21.6 .7 59.1 27.1	نامة ونا	10.9 1.0 4.0	138.6 15.2 163.2 105.7	ထ်ဝဝဖဲ	9.1.0 4.0.0 9.00	17.1 3.4 7.0
- 3	7th Div 9th Div 21th Div MR 4	3275.00 3297.50 2397.50 2990.00	0 29.16 57.50 28.88	15.0 36.1 59.9 37.0	13.6 10.1 8.4	1.5 18.2 3.0 7.5	150.4 124.3 309.8 194.8	0000	23.9 24.5 12.7 20. 4	58.1 41.1 4.03
	Inf TOTAL	1784.66	12.93	25.7	2.5	5.0	142.4	۲.	10.8	35.0
	AB CV VINC RN	3145.55 1694.70 228.88 2594.00	30.58 6.66 0	15.8 2.5 12.0 48.0	1.5 5.6 6.6 6.6	76.0 6.1 4.	212,2 4.8 4.5 215.9	3.7 0 1.2 1.2	9.4 6.0 16.5	77.7 6.4 38.8 38.6
	ARVII, VIMC/TOTAL	1853.29	12.34	24.8	ተ. 2	8.5	138.4	.7	7.01	34.6
									,	

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